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Pro-Slabery.

THE WORKS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY— THE HEROISM OF THE LEADERS.

Christian singers, and far more in need of conversion. From \$35,000 to \$38,000 are annually spent in beating the air of the North, and in supporting anti-slavery publications which are never read in the South (for the legally restrained of his liberty, and I believed that upon the perfect of him. And as your Honor has repeatedly laid down the legally restrained of his liberty, and I believed that upon that the very possession of such literature beyond Mason and Dixon's line would subject the unifortunate and foolish individual to prosecution and unfortunate and foolish individual to prosecution and severe punishment). Now, it is in the South, if any-severe punishment). Now, it is in the South, if any-severe punishment). Now, it is in the South, if any-severe punishment). Now, it is in the South, if any-severe punishment). Now, it is in the South, if any-severe punishment in their warrant, and there, as yet, the propagands have not sent a man. The large of Christianity did not remain among the correction of the law, but you would not only the boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what little boy was held in custody, I conceived, from what littl

protes of Christianity did not remain among the coarbon as they rerted Christians, but went among the heathen, to the risk and loss of their lives. Many modern missionaries, particularly those of the Catholic Church, have braved particularly those of the Catholic Church, have braved by the law, then I have been misled both by your

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

And the supply will always keep poor with the supply will always keep poor will be supply w

which became the occasion .- Detroit Free Press.

Selections.

LANGSTON'S SPEECH.

well knew their fate should those men-hunters get their

In the midst of such excitement, the 13th day of Sepember was ushered in-a day ever to be remembered in history of this Court-on which those men, by lying devices, decoyed into a place where they could get their hands on him-I will not say a slave, for I do not know hat-but a man, a brother, who had a right to his liberty under the laws of God, under the laws of Nature, and under the Declaration of American Independence.

In the midst of all this excitement, the news came to us like a flash of lightning that an actual seizure under

Being identified with that man by color, by race, by Revolutionary father—and I say this with due respect to him-and by his honored associates, that the funda-

they can neither get any one to go South nor will they they not establish its validity before the proper officers? and pay a fine of a thousand dollars, according to the control themselves "among the savages of the Southern And I stand here to-day, sir, to say that, with an exception the laws of the savages of the southern and pay a fine of a thousand dollars, according to the function that they not establish its validity before the proper officers? And I stand here to-day, sir, to say that, with an exception the laws of the savages of the southern and pay a fine of a thousand dollars, according to the function that they not establish its validity before the proper officers? States." They are not ambitious for a crown of martyrion; such glory has no attractions for them; they prefer
ion fight the enemy at long range, where there is little
interesting their sealing their testiion, yet a law and the prefer
isk. There is no danger of their sealing their testiion, yet a law and the part I took in that day's proceedings, and the
only part. I supposed it to be my duty as a citizen of
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only part. I supposed it to be my duty as a citizen of
only part. I supposed it to be my nony with their blood." Now, we are told that "the object it to be my duty as a claim of the many sing that and the remainder retained by the Commissioners for local purposes."

Ohio—excuse me for saying that, sir—as an outlaw of would have others do to me, as I would call upon my holition appetles were really sincered that "the United States (much sensation), to do what I could be upon your Honor, to with these ultra resolutions of Messrs. Jacobs, Sothoron in the United States (much sensation), to do what I could be upon your Honor, to with these ultra resolutions of Messrs. Jacobs, Sothoron in the United States (much sensation), to do what I could be upon your Honor, to with these ultra resolutions of Messrs. Jacobs, Sothoron in the United States (much sensation), to do what I could be upon your Honor, to with these ultra resolutions of Messrs. Jacobs, Sothoron in the United States (much sensation) is the United States (much sensation). ibolition apostles were really sincere, they would carry heir moral war into the South; and if some two or three heir moral war into the South; and if some two or three heir moral war into the South; and if some two or three heir moral war into the South; and if some two or three whose liberty was in peril. Whatever more than that upon you [to Judge Bliss], and upon you [to Judge Bliss], and upon you [to Judge Bliss], and upon you [to Judge Bliss], so help me God! I stand here to say that I will do abstractly from them, saw the folly of attempting to has been sworn to on this trial, as an act of mine, is false, all can for any man thus seized and beld, though the charge of a tempting to force them upon the people of Maryland. It will be seen that I will be seen that I will be seen that I will be seen that the resolutions reported by the committee reject the their claim to an official inspection, and that nothing swhere Sambo has far more freedom than he wants or there Sambo has far more freedom than he wants or the beathen and the savages of the South "—a crusade the heathen and the savages of the South "—a crusade the finisher of preaching or of arms—like that of the Christians the Turks-in Palestine. That the confirmation of my first belief that the preached and honest man of the moral sense their color of the christians the country a sheriff might, perhaps, be found with nerve enough to serve it. In this I again failed. Nothing the middle ages against the Turks-in Palestine. That the confirmation of my first belief that the pretended authority was worthless, and the employment of those means of liberation which belong to us. With regard North, these men denounce "slavery as the sum of all means of liberation which belong to us. With regard illany," and tell us that no other sin or crime can approach it in enormity; yet they are not willing to risk a kratch on their handsome faces to overthrow Satan in the evidence is before you. It is alleged that I said, "We will have him anyhow." This I NEVER said. I did "We will have him anyhow." The report, conscious of weakness, endeavors to antici- say to Mr. Lowe, what I honestly believed to be the convened at Baltimore on Wednesday of last week, and, hate this argument by saying that the North is not yet truth, that the crowd were very much excited, many of after a session of two days, adopted resolutions unant-Onverted. Assuming that it is not, and that it needs them averse to long delay, and bent upon a rescue at all mously condemning as impolitic and impracticable the layersion, what difference can that make? If every hazards; and that, he being an old acquaintance and object which called them together. That object was the an, woman and child north of Mason and Dixon's line friend of mine, I was anxious to extricate him from the recommendation to the Legislature the adoption of mea-

the free States when it was passed; and I remember how of a formidable Anti-Slavery party; and this consideration of a formidable anti-Slavery party; and the consideration of a formida be and never was meant to be enforced. I had always into silence or moderation, and made to put forth resolublieved, until the contrary appeared in the actual institutions the reverse of what they intended.

since found upon the person of a counterfeiter when ring to the editor of that paper, he says :

speaking in his own behalf. I know that it will do nothing toward mitigating your sentence, but it is a privilege to be allowed to speak, and I thank you for it. shall submit to the penalty, be it what it may. But I stand up here to say, that if for doing what I did do on avery danger in foreign and barbarous climes. But the Honor and by the prevalent received opinion. | stand up here to say, that if for doing what I did do on inti-slavery apostles have a great regard for a whole skin | It is said that they had a warrant. Why, then, should that day at Wellington, I am to go to jail six months, Fugitive Slave law, and such is the protection the laws

MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION

THE Slaveholders' Convention of the State of Maryland rere Abolitionists it would not change slavery in the dangerous position he occupied, and therefore advised sures for the removal of the free negroes beyond the limits bouth. We would have no right or power to meddle that he urge Jennings to give the boy up. Further than of the State, or their sale into slavery. There can be no doubt that one or the other of these measures was earlied has not the right or power. This there is a great that the right or power than the right of the delegator to the removal of the free negroes beyond the limits of the State, or their sale into slavery. There can be no doubt that one or the other of these measures was earlied has not the right or power than the right of the delegator to the removal of the free negroes beyond the limits of the State, or their sale into slavery. There can be no doubt that one or the other of these measures was earlied that the right of the free negroes beyond the limits of the State, or their sale into slavery. There can be no doubt that one or the other of these measures was earlied than the right of the free negroes beyond the limits of the State, or their sale into slavery. There can be no doubt that one or the other of these measures was earlied than the right of the free negroes beyond the limits of the State, or their sale into slavery. doubt that one or the other of these measures was earthe self has not the right or power. This, then, is a very weak and filmay excuse by which the leaders of the Abone was and filmay excuse by which the leaders of the Abone was and filmay excuse by which the leaders of the Abone was and filmay excuse by which devolves upon them. They have a holy horror of hemp, and feel an after disgust of tar and feathers, or riding on a rail. They have great heroes crowing on their own dung-hills; that I care but little. I have often heard it said by the public opinion of Baltimore that I care but little. I have often heard it said by the public opinion of Baltimore that I care but little. I have often heard it said by the public opinion of Baltimore that I care but little. I have often heard it said by the public opinion of Baltimore that I care but little. I have often heard it said by the most part exhibited the product of the country of the desired by a large majority of the delegates to the open made to crush the colored man, and one that outrages of the Most of the most part exhibited the product of the color of these measures was ear manure of the color of the color of the color of these measures was ear material to the other of the delegates to the observing one made to crush the colored man, and one that outrages of the Most o

THERE is a demand, we regret to say it, for a periodical of this anti-Christian character, in our country and lay, and the supply will always keep pace with the demand. The demand has been increased of late. Dr. Rice said in the Old School Assembly the other day that the bounds of this said in the Old School Assembly the other day that the bounds of the sentenced, and one that I think pertinent to the case. It have not had a trial before a jury of my peers. The to have been arranged outside of the Convention; and so the reverse of what they intended.

The first day's proceedings consisted in the organization half of the Convention, by the election of officers, and the supply will always keep pace with the demand has been increased of late. Dr. Rice said in the Old School Assembly the other day that the contrary appeared in the actual institutions of the convention, by the election of officers, and the appointment of a committee of twenty-one, representing by this beside were county in the State. The whole programme seems with the convention is the reverse of what they intended.

The first day's proceedings consisted in the organization half the convention, by the election of officers, and the appointment of a committee of twenty-one, representing by the sentenced, and one that I think pertinent to the case. I have not had a trial before a jury of my peers. The common law of England—and you will excuse me for the entire direction of affairs. Some disposition was manifest the convention, by the election of officers, and the convention, by the election of officers, and the convention, by the election of officers, and the structure would never be enforced within the bounds of the convention, by the election of officers, and the convention of the convention, by the election of officers and the convention of the convention,

Slave law, for interfering with the man claiming to be in where some two or three hundred of such silly creatures

elate such instances. In the very nature of the case they Methodists, and particularly the Christain Advocate and

pappens to belong to a despised nation; but our Metho- whence it comes, to wit, a Convention of slaveholders-

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to memorialize the Legislature, and obtain the passage of such laws as will attain these desirable objects.

"Judge Mason said that he entertained similar views to Col. Sothoron.

noron.
Mr. James Pearce, of Frederick, moved that the majority report 1 resolutions be so amended as to include the views of Col

horon.

Mr. Marcus Duval, of Prince George's County, offered the follow-"Mr. Marcus Duval, of Frince George's County, offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas it is believed that the portion of the African race now held in slavery in the United States are better provided for and taken care of and are happier, morally and socially, than any other portion of said race, and whereas it is shown that the free negroes of Maryland can animate and corrupt the slave portion of our population, and looking upon the free negroes in Maryland as a nuisance, and an evil in our society, it would not be equitable and just to drive them beyond the jurisdiction of this State, into any of our sister States: therefore.

them beyond the jurisdiction of this State, into any of our mass States: therefore.

"Be it resolved by the citizens of Maryland in Convention assembled. That we recommend to the voters of this State the propriety electing members this fall for the General Assembly who are in favor of enacting a bill empowering the Levy Court or the County Communisioners of the counties in Maryland and the city of Baltimore, soon as possible after the passage of the bill, to cause every frenegro within their respective jurisdiction, who is not over forty fiverars of age, to be sold to the highest bidder, and that one-half the proceeds of the sales be forwarded to the Treasurer of Marylan and the remainder retained by the Commissioners for local purposes.

A majority of the speakers showed strong sympath

"discern the signs of the times," though not differing abstractly from them, saw the folly of attempting to the signs of Marsland. It will be seen the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, though not differing the structure of the signs of the times, the sig

been. They are cold and heartless, but discreet. The following extracts from the debate will show that

The following extracts from the debate will show that it was not principle, but policy for the most part, which controlled the deliberations of the Convention:

"Judge Mason said the question was, shall Maryland continue a slare State, or shall it become a free State? He then spoke of the increase of the free negro in comparison with the increase of the free white population, and remarked that if it continued, Maryland would soon become a free-negro State. He spoke of the removal of the free negroes as not oppressive. Slaves would spring up on the disappearance of the free; but if things went on as at present, the State would glide into a free condition within the next quarter of a century. The gentleman from Calbert surely did not know what a feeling of Amit-Slavery existed in the State of Maryland. Let him take the simp in favor of Amit-Slavery—(Mr. Sollers. I hope the gentleman will not mention my name in any such connection.) Judge M. begged pardon; he only made the remark as a compliment—or any other gentleman of equal talent, and he would have thousands flocking to hits standard. It was not the vagadord negro who made Slavery in uncomfortably on the slave, but the thrifty, who are seen by the slaves, note the dissatisfaction.

"Mr. Dorrey of Howard, said he was opposed to the call of the

ed, is on a par, in a moral point of view, with the dred proposition of the pirates in the Gulf States to

The effect of this Slaveholders' Convention has been o expose the weakness of that interest in Maryland; tween freedom and slavery, and its results will be chroni. Pernicious influence of free-negroism," "advoca led among a long series of defeats which the latter is prohibition of emancipation, comed to meet with in coming years, before its final

BALAAM IN MARYLAND.

sult quite different from anything which those who set | read these lines, and he shows that he is "as mu t on foot desired or could have anticipated. The move- ever convinced of the great evil of slavery nent originated in a disposition to overawe and put down the Legislature of his State to rob 80,000 free mo of the great pro-slavery revival of the last ten years, still an exile which, in their particular aking measures for the general discipline of white people of anti-slavery principles, and ultimately their expulsion population. It seems to have been supposed among them ment of the prophet Balaam, who, having come all pre- case it expresses the truth. hat God has made all the nations of the earth of one have been accepted by the Convention under the pressure olood, and Christ says that "all men are brethren"; that of the public opinion of the State, is an exceedingly im-

> siasts it is now the fashion to represent them.
>
> The theory on the subject of the relations of the black truth and power of the religion of Christ. and white races on which rests the monstrous doctrine of the necessary eternity of negro slavery, now so generally things hereafter, by the syren song of anti-slavery in the accepted at the South, and not without numerous con- South. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." verts at the North, is this: It is alleged that the slaves can be accomplished in one year by an open contest than of the South, if set free from the perpetual vigilance, the interested oversight, and the despotic control of white should be, Prohibition of slaveholding, and no territorial owners, would inevitably sink down into a condition of restrictions to our Church.—Zion's Herald. vicious idleness and torpid barbarity, useless to themselves, a nuisance to others, and a burden to the community. It is asserted that the only way in which these black people can be made to fulfil the duty incumbent upon them of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow is the master's authority—that to liberate the slaves would be

fatal at once and forever to the whole system of Southern industry, at least so far as the black population is concerned, since the only effect of such an emancipation would be to convert the negroes from useful laborers into idle vagabonds. And this view of the case is alleged to be fally sustained by the present condition of the free colored population both in the Northern and Southern States. Now, it so bappens that the State of Maryland has

State in the Union. She begun in 1790 with 8 043 free colored inhabitants, which, by emancipations and natural increase, had risen in 1850 to 74,723, and by the estimate masses throughout the land shall come forth in their such measures are wrong, or revolting to the moral sense of honest men and Christians, but because it would be "inexpedient, and uncalled for by any public exigency which could justify it." Senator James A. Pearce presided over the committee, and directed its action. The resolutions are characteristic of his cautions policy. They are bad enough, but not so bad as they might have been They are cold and heartless, but discrete the moral sense of the Claveholders' Convention amounts now to at least 80,000, and probably more. In the same interval the slave population, which in 1790 was 103,036, had decided by 1850 to 90,348, and probably by this time does not exceed, if it equals, the free colored population. From 1790 to 1850 the white population increased from 318,204 to 417,943, and amounts at this time to at least half as some forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come forth in their attrouble to the land shall come for the lan to 417,943, and amounts at this time to at least half a million. Now, what has been and is the effect on the the State, or enslave them. The small land-holders, the State of Maryland of this emancipation of half her colored population? Has she fallen behind her sister slaveholding keepers in cities and towns, constitute probably nine or of population? Compared with the other slave States of paramount to all things. of population? Compared with the other slave States of 1790, her increase in wealth and population has been, to say the least, quite equal to that of any of them, though so far as the colored part of the population is concerned the increase has been exclusively of free persons. Let us note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is note, at the same time, that this advance of Maryland is noted to that they are the only persons who need legislative protection. The question of slavery has ever been an exciting one, and, when brought as an element into our popular elections, has been productive only of misnote, at the same time, that this advance of many latters of properties white population to the colored population remains very nearly the same as ever. And what is the actual condition in an industrial and economical point of view of this mass of the poor colored people of Maryland, compared with that of the corresponding mass of colored people still held in slavery? Let us refer for an answer to this question to the report of Mr. James Alfred Pearce, Senator in Congress, and Chairman of the Committee on resoluin Congress, and Chairman of the Committee on resolutions of the late Slaveholders' Convention, for an answer culty is that the present laws are not enforced—they are to that question; and not to him only, but to the Convention itself, which, by the almost unanimous acceptation of this part of his report, added their testimony to his. Are these free negroes vagabonds, nuisances, a mere burden on the white propulsion contributing nothing to the white propulsion contributing nothing to the white propulsion contributing nothing to the contribution of the white propulsion contributing nothing to the contribution of the contributi Are these tree negroes vagabonds, husances, a mere burden on the white population, contributing nothing to the wealth and productiveness of the State? On the contrary, the slaveholders of Maryland assure us that their removal from the State "would deduct nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished altogether out of the question. Now we have no trouble altogether out of the question. Now we have no trouble

sentiment which, in spite of the efforts of the slaveholders to suppress it, is so strongly diffused among the white non-slaveholders of Maryland. It appears that the interests of the great body of bouseholders and of a large number of land-holders and land-renters is identified, not with slave labor, but with free colored labor. Few are rich enough to own slaves. A body of free families, much

point of view, a free negro is worth as much to the State from setting free their slaves? - Tribune.

A SLAVEHOLDERS CONVENTION.

DURING the last week a Slaveholders' Convention has

THE Maryland Slaveholders Convention has had a pose, of the very same Church with the most o parallel-vaunts himself on being a Methodist!

that at least the free colored people had no friends, and Advocate, our "organ" in those parts? Of course, not a could be hit with impunity. As it turns out, however, word. "Silence gives consent." "A still sow drinks hese Conventionists find themselves much in the predica- the milk." Pardon the vulgarity of the proverb; in this

The Christian Advocate of New York has not been ompelled in spite of his wishes and intentions to utter a silent on this matter. Since the establishment of the sing. The report of the Committee on resolutions, Baltimore Advocate, it has spoken out nervously and We had been taught by the New Testament Scriptures which seems to have been extorted from them, and to directly, and it was to repel its influence that Mr. Jacobs avowed himself a Methodist, even when preparing this nefarious scheme.

We are more than ever convinced that the time has come for the Methodist Episcopal Church calmly and Col. Sothoron, of St. Mary's, said that his view of the duced. It contains indisputable testimony as to the capa- ground alone as God can approve, and to withdraw all ubject was, that the Legislature should enact a law to city of negroes not merely to exist in a state of freedom, fellowship whatever from the holders of slaves. If this but to occupy a useful and important position even in the act rends Churches and Conferences, so much the better ee negroism should be abolished, and proceeded at some midst both of a white and a slave population—thus furners acceptable to God. Only let us do it deliberately, truthdecisive character of which can hardly be questioned, and fully, conscientiously, and honorably, and then, by and by, the days of the revolution the idea of the gradual eman, and when American slavery shall have been shoved and cipation of the negroes were not the mere amiable enthu-siasts it is now the fashion to represent them. driven from the earth, preachers and writers will refer to its abolition as one of the most striking evidences of the

We need not be deterred by the promise of better

THE SLAVEHOLDERS CONVENTION.

From The Baltimore Patriot, June 8.

WE publish this evening the proceedings of this Convention, which assembled in our city to-day. While we accord to many of the delegates high and patriotic motives, with regard to others we have the clearest evidence that they are influenced by merest political party spirit, and through this Convention design to build up the fallen fortunes of the Democratic party. No one who has carefully watched the progress of this matter from its inception—the meetings at which the delegates have been selected, the delegates themselves—but must have at once tried this experiment of emancipation and of a resident discovered that the veil is entirely too thin to hide the

Ultraism has been and still is the curse of the country tates in the career of wealth, improvement and increase ten times the number of those who imagine their interests

simply ridiculous, that this Convention would advocate and who was the mother of this girl before he purchased Unitional Anti-Slavern Standard.

se have proved abortive, the fault is ours, not of Speriff Smith, and the war ended. is, and the result is a sad commentary upon the wisdom

and idle negroes, unable to provide for themselves, is to "Old Virginia's shore" and there, in due form, delive old suggest, so that conviction will follow in all cases side," before the darkey could get at them. ters, that they may be raised to habits of industry and she is now free. She is almost pure white, intelli al rights and obligations of the two races—and the ethics of slavery, sacrificed that amount of property. ll-effect which the advocacy of any ultra or unwise pro ets cannot fail to have upon a large and respectable ss of the community, whose interests and business ould be greatly affected and injured by any legislation which would disturb the present state and condition of things. We hope that if the Convention should be powerless for good, it will fail also to do harm; and if the on is presented (which, we are confident, will

ANOTHER DRED SCOTT DECISION.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY has been ventilating the Constiintion with another decision on the status of negro slaves, and their relation to white men as persons and property. siding), at Richmond. The counsel for the defenceemployed, of course, by the girl's master-made a very August. strong argument from the premises of the Bred Scott

prived of, the proposition shows an absurdity at once; required by the Constitution in the criminal prosecution f persons; their peers being slaves like themselves, we fall straightway into another absurdity.

II. That the Court had no jurisdiction (vide Dred Scott case, pp 1-2), because, 1, if a negro cannot sue or e sued civilly, neither can he be tried in a cause where conviction would impose fine and deprivation of liberty; and 2, because if the negro has no personal rights, he cannot be saddled with any personal responsibilities.

III. That the girl Amy being simply property, her ment would involve an infraction of that clause in the Constitution which declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compe

IV. That the relations of slaves to the community were questions exclusively of State jurisdiction. Frequent citations were made to the Dred Scott deci-

sion in support of these views. The learned Judge seemed to have comprehended that if this sort of logic were to prevail, the mails of the United States were at the mercy of every thief who had the wit to employ a pegro to do the robbing. If the the law, and the United States were not the proper administrators of the law, the boy Cuffee and the boy Sambo might be employed by their masters to waylay the mail bags and carry off the contents with impunity. son in the degree of having any legal rights, she is sum of four thousand dollars bequeathed for their support and education, and the noble Doctor Rea was appointed answering the point made by the defence, that the law executor of the will. provided fine and imprisonment for certain degrees of He admits that Congress could not have intended to mo and says that to imprison the slave to compel the master and Cyrena are now safe in Oberlin, where their wants to pay the fine would be punishing an innocent man for will be supplied and their education provided for under the crime of another. But the grade of offence which the direction of Dr. Rea. the girl Amy had been guilty of happened to be punish. able with imprisonment only. Therefore, says Judge T., "we must not be understood as expressing a decided Congress did not contemplate the slave Amy as capable of committing the crime, and being punished therefor,

But the most important part of this decision remains to be noticed. Judge Taney reaffi ms in several places, and with much energy, that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property. "And as property," he continues, "the rights of the owner are entitled to the protection of In another branch of his argument he says: It is true that a slave is the property of his master, and his right of property is secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States." These paragraphs, and particularly the former, are seized upon by the Richmond Enquirer, as a settlement of the question which has somewhat vexed the Democratic party, whether Congress ought to pass a slave code for the Territories. gentwomen.

yet the punishment is admissible under a certain construc-

tion of another branch—and verily she shall be punished!

"Thus, the question which has threatened to divide us by a sectional issue is at last directly decired by the highest judicial authority in the Union. Even those of our feliow-citizens who have hitherto been disposed to withhold Congressional pretection from slave persons and stave property will, doubtless, yield the same acquiescence to the decision in the case of the slave Amy which they have already, as good citizens, accorded to the decision in the case of Dred Scott." So here, according to our Virginia contemporary, is

On Tuesday last, our town was thrown into a most intense state of excitement by what was supposed to be a veritable "Fugitive Slave Case."

There has been a very pretty girl here attending school or three years past, to whom one of the F. F. V.'s in the double relation of father and master. As he sent her here to go to school; and as the ledged father, he has paid her boarding and

The girl is very much attached to her father, but, from the fact that he is engaged in buying up slaves in Virginia and shipping them South, she has had the good nse to refuse to return to that State, for fear she might share the same fate. Last winter a strong effort was made to induce her to return to Virginia, and large promises were made to her by her father, if she would do so; but she declined. As a last resort, her mother was ser over to persuade her to go, but she still refused.

mother, on her return, was shipped South; the colored people and others here believing that it was the intention ship both mother and daughter, if the girl could have On the day above mentioned, the father, in compan

with a very hard-looking customer, both well armed with revolvers, called to see the girl. She, having full confi-dence in her father, who had always acknowledged and treated her as his days. treated her as his daughter, was not at all alaimedfact, it is said she had written to him to send or come and bring her some money—but some of her friends, believing that the design was to kidnap her, raised such a cry of "murder," and all other cries, that the town was instantly

Tawny as his skin is, he seems to have be outraged by the sale of his wife, after he had lived with her fourteen years, and had partly paid for her. He claimed that he had other grievances—that he had detected between his wife and the gentleman sundry pecca dilloes, and that, according to the law in the Sickles case se in every county in the State. he had a right to kill the gentleman, and meant to do i

question of Hereupon the chivalry of Virginia found safety in the pendent upon the labor of the house of a colored man, drawing the curtains of the wine that a fatal stab had been indows to prevent being shot through them. Here were re or banish the free negro? His babits cation ever poured forth from the fear-shriven soul of hich we now complain, would be carried mortal. Gods, men and negroes were implored to save

At length, after the crowd had been excessively amuse upon the Virginians surrendered their revolvers into the per of statutes which have been enacted for bands of Squire Lee, and the darkey his into the hands

The Virginians, pale and trembling, with the awful vision of the terrible darkey still baunting them, and accompanied by the "Squire," who was to escort them npracticable and cannot be executed in consequence of up the revolvers, reached the ferry, where so terribly facility with which they procure white witnesses in were they alarmed that they offered fifty dollars to the behalf, modify it as experience and common sense ferryman if he would land them "safely on the other

We are happy to say that the Virginia gentleman has pel such to bind out their children to proper since sent to his daughter a genuine deed of manumise nd sobriety, from which they would not be likely to and beautiful, such an article as would readily sell at from Whatever action the Convention two to five thousand dollars in the South, according to may take upon this subject, they should be careful not to the abundance or scarcity of that style of goods in the he claims of humanity and justice-the reci- market. So that the gentleman has, according to the

TWO DAUGHTERS EMANCIPATED BY THEIR

From The Cleveland Leader.

In the summer of 1857, James Oldham, a " free white itizen" of Coahoma County, Mississippi, left his planta tion, near Friar's Point, with his two beautiful daughter anish the free negro, and secondly to enslave him, one of whom is now 12 and the other 15 years of age, for h will meet with a decided rejection."

Oberlin, Ohio, whither he came for the double purpose of Oberlin, Obio, whither he came for the double purpose of in none other. They are given to Hero-worship. emancipating and educating the girls, for they were his even apotheosize their heroes before they die. While Mr. Slave law were unwarranted by the word of God. A spendares. He was accompanied by Miss Hattie Oldbam, a near relative, who came to assist in locating the daugh ters in their new condition. At Memphis the vounger daughter, Cyrens, havin

been the pet of the family, and preferring the known ease case was that of The United States vs. The slave of her sunny home to the fancied trials and the dreaded girl Amy, charged with robbing the mail. It was brought restraints of school, could not be persuaded to come any on a writ of error before the United States Circuit Court further on the journey, and her kind father was induced for the Eastern District of Virginia (Judge Taney pre- to permit her to return to the plantation, while the of opinion as to the fittest place where to set up the balance of the party came on and arrived at Oberlin in

The next day after their arrival, Mr. Oldham was attacked with typhoid dysentery, and was soon reduced to I. That slaves are not legal persons, because, 1, they cannot be fined or deprived of their liberty; being incapable of holding property, and having no liberty to be pable of holding property, and having no liberty to be confidence in his skill as a physician at Mr. Oldban's confidence in his skill as a physician, at Mr. Oldham's ard 2, they cannot be tried by a jury of their peers, as request the Doctor came to his bedside, watched over him until death ended his sufferings, and then accompanied his mortal remains back to his desolate home in Mississippi

When Mr. Oldham became convinced that he must die, his concern for the freedom of his younger daughter was intense. The eldest, Emeline, was with him in Ohio, and was therefore free; but the younger, by lingering amid the loved scenes of her childhood, was exposed to b inventoried among the other chattels of the estate, and sold at a high price, because of her light complexion, her beautiful ringlets and her graceful form, and the dying father knew it, and bitter anguish stung his soul. He knew, too, that the laws of Mississippi forbid eman

cipation within her borders, and further, that he could not by his will make her free to be sent out of the State, por could be will ber in trust to another for the purpose of making her free, neither yet could he sell her to any one for that purpose. Thus was the dying parent beleagured on every hand by the monstrous cruelty of the law, edging up, as it does, every way by which he might secure freedom to his child and thus save her from a dreadful fate. In this strait he applied to Hon. Philemon Bliss, of Elyria, for counsel, whose clear head and warm girl Amy was not sufficiently a person to be amenable to beart were soon enlisted in what would seem the hopeless from eternal slavery.

A will was soon executed, in which the facts of the parent's earnest wish were clearly set forth, and by the a spiritual vision. He even made a stand for the authen-Therefore he holds that though the slave Amy is not a terms of which the daughters were made free, and the

eriminality in robbing the mails, and that inasmuch as a should be expended, if necessary, to secure the freedom of slave could hold no property and pay no fine, the law the youngest girl, should an attempt be made to prevent could not have contemplated her as an amenable party, it by the heirs, under the laws of Mississippi, which wise oner. provision, with the energy and firmness of Dr. Rea, proved wisely, and passed the resolutions of virtual oens embrace slaves as among the persons liable to pay a fine, holding law, as is shown in the fact that both Emeline

struggle, every point being warmly contested by greedy heirs and wicked laws on one side, and the determined opinion upon this question." The naked statement of Doctor and righteousness on the other. For a time it this subterfuge is that, though one branch of the act of seemed almost certain that the cormorants would succeed, would be lost; indeed, so sure were they of success that the heirs bid Doctor Rea a bold defiance.

At length a point was decided by the Supreme Court Here, surely, is Dogberry, "comprehending all vagrom compromise, in which Dr. Rea secured the freedom of the girl and three thousand dollars of the money.

A few days ago Dr. Rea might have been seen leaving the plantation of the late James Oldham in a large canoe freighted with his precious charge, the tender Cyrena, an | Congress his influence was less than nothing, and he has unwilling exile from her childhood's home, and making his devious way for nine miles, through recently cut gorges and eddying currents made by the turbid waters of the Mississippi, back to Friar's Point, where he embarked no invention of his and would have been carried in despite for the purpose of reinstating these sisters in Oberlin, the of all he could do against it. The slaveholders were right very place chosen for them by the dying honest slaveholder, where they can become free, virtuous and intelli-

OFFERS TO TRADE HER DAUGHTER FOR A NEGRO GIRL. Some time since the wife of Mr. Poulin, a merchant of St. oseph, Mo., ran away with her husband's clerk, taking along a little daughter. The following letter, written by the woman to her husband, is published by the St. Joseph Journal. The girl, Lucy, mentioned in the letter, is a servant belonging to Mr. Poulin, worth about \$900, and the child which she proposes to exchange is his own, and is about four years of age. The letter is post-marked Cincinnati, Ohio:

MAY 23, 1859.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

WANTED .- The Editor of THE STANDARD is anxious, for easons connected with the welfare of the anti-slavery cause, to gain access to Mary Howitt's Sketch of the Life of William Lloyd Garrison, originally published in the requested to search for it immediately, and to send it, when found, to this office. It shall be promptly returned.

ANTI-SLAYERY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.-In the Clerken well (London) News of June 4th, received by the Persia enlighten the people of Great Britain upon the subject of American Slavery, and to unite the Abolitionists of that congratulate the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society upon this new evidence of the interest felt in this cause by the friends of freedom on the other side of the water, and regret that want of space compels as to defer the report till next week.

THE MOLTEN IMAGE AT BOSTON.

THE Athenians of old were special idolaters. American Atherians resemble them in this partice Webster "still lived," he was the Godlike. Now he is cial Church meeting having been appointed to try him for dead, they have had a molten image of him made, and a fearful schism bath rent the sect of the Websterolaters asunder because of the same. This comes of diversities of judgment as to its being a fitting expression of the divine lineaments of the godlike man. Also from a divarication great and terrible image they have provided. The chief priests of the sect deemed no place sufficient for their idol but soil owned by the State and consecrated by the State House, and they obtained permission of the Great But then the baser sort of worshippers came together and repudiated the action of their presbyters, and would none of it, and this is the newest thing our men of Athens bave of Deuteronomy, that it means "a servant of an idolatro to spend their time in telling and in hearing.

This form of superstition resembles the mysteries of ancient paganism, not merely in its idolatry, but in its exoteric and esoteric qualities. To look at the fetish, it seems to a common mortal to be but an ugly mass of bronze, conveying no inkling of the really comely countenance and portly presence of the defunct original, while yet in the flesh. But Mr. Everett, who is the hierophant of this worship, has stayed his wandering course, and ceased for awhile to uplift his voice and spare not in behalf of Mr. John A. Washington, to teach the recusants that they are not to believe their eyes, and that it is their duty to accept this symbol of their creed by faith and not by sight-even as the Egyptians of old were taught by their mystagogues that it was not a monkey with forehead villanous low, a brinded cat that mews, or an onion wrapped in savory circumvolutions of silvery skin, that they discerned with their mortal eyes, but a god that was hidden in these emblems, for which they were to look with ticity of the trousers, fearful to behold, maintaining that they were not bought at a slop shop, as mere sense suggested, but modelled from the identical integuments which It was also provided that the whole of the above sum | had once indued the godlike legs.

But the majority, from one motive or another, refuse to listen to the voice of the charmer, charmed he never ative Committee for what they h Whereupon Mr. Everett resigned his hieror shook off the dust of his feet as a testimony a, schismatics. But the effort to stay the heresy harm not But all this has not been accomplished without a severe vet been given over. The speech of Mr. Everett nath been printed in the Family Journal, which is the esoteric title of the Daily Advertiser of Boston, and diligent pains trates," &c., "To speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, are taking to manipulate the Committee of One Hundred and that the money as well as the liberty of Cyrena and get a majority of them to consent to the erection of the statue in the State House yard. It is not material powers, in any place." to us or to the country at large what result may attend of Mississippi in a case involving some important ones in this mighty conflict. We are far enough from the scene this, and the controversy was brought to a close by a to see and to enjoy the strennous puffing of the worthy Athenians to blow up the bubble of Mr. Webster's reputation to a national importance. In his lifetime he never reached more than a provincial consequence. In left not even the impression of his little finger on the history of the country. Even the Fugitive Slave bill was enough in refusing him a single vote for the Presidency, for he had not weight enough to carry one for their schemes

in the Senate beside his own. Mr. Webster has not been long dead, but it is long enough to enable the public opinion of the nation to begin to adjust his due place among the public men of the country. Overshadowed even in his own time by second-rate men like Clay and Calhoun, how can he stand the comthe end of Squatter Sovereignty. The reply of the Douglasites will doubtless be that, though the opinion comes from the Chief Justice of the United States, it was pronounced in the Circuit and not in the Supreme Court, and is therefore not binding outside of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, which comprise the Circuit. Here is room for a lively controversy, but the decision cannot fail to have a marked effect on the Charleston Convention, and to operate disastronsly to Douglas and all the believers in the efficacy of "unfriendly legislation."—Chicago Press and Tribune.

AN F. F. V. AND DAUGHTER.

From The Meigs County (0.) Telegraph, May 9.

ON Tuesday last, our town was thrown into a most integers that a few lines to give you spend and wish you the same. Kiss the children for me.

The letter is post-marked Cincinnati, Ohio:

May 23, 1859.

May 24, Al those you a make to use to totally out that the delaw to to long with Ames and with Jay! It is simply ludicrous to make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. No marble or bronze can make any make the attempt. And the total you at the toll you at parison with the giants of the elder time-with Hamilton, indelibly on the history of his country, by actions, or ment of the Fugitive Slave law. It is instructive to notice words which are actions, identical with great changes in low this Baptist kidnapper entrenched himself behind If of popular reputation which is the reward of eminent fivines, who have long tortured the pages of the Bible for it will answer to satisfy the personal friendship or the A. Weston (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Re-posthumons toadyism which demands some such exp sion. As long as it is permitted to stand (which will be be forever), it will remind the inhabitants of that precure that such a man once lived-a fact which the c portions of the country are fast permitting to slip on their minds. Men have room enough in their mem for the recollection of those men only who have affected

> And of this number Daniel Webster was not one. MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION .- We allot large portion of our space this week to an account of the some respects, is yet too intelligent to submit to measures this sentiment to such an extent that they dared not carry weir numbers to the realist of the nation and the reout the scheme which they had concocted for the enslav ment or expulsion of the free blacks and the prohibitic of emancipation. The Richmond Argus sees in this a pre phecy of the freedom of the State at no distant date. 1

their destinies or their interests in some material degree.

"Well, the Marylanders, after having a grand and

Let us hope that this faint streak of light may prove the herald of a glorious dawn.

A KIDNAPPER TURNED OUT OF CHURCH.

ances, and the Church to which the kindnapping Murchal belonged promptly commenced proceedings against him, and finally excommunicated him, as appears from the following letter, written by some friend in sympathy with him.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 15, 1859. Prokiel T. Cox (the father of Samuel S. Cox, Demo ber of Congress from the Columbus District) has bee pwards of twenty years a member of good standing hat is called the Market Street Baptist Church, anesville, Ohio, and has resided upwards of forty year and sear that city. He has been United States Deputy farshal for the Southern I strict of Ohio for the last year that the search of the search and had the fugitive Charley Jackson rec of Mr. Cox's action in this matter, the abov resolved, among other things, that he "had par his brethren in the Church, and brought di on the cause of Christ and the Church of which he is a In their preamble, the Church stated that Mr. Cox, in

acting as a Deputy Marshal of the United States in this case, acted contrary to the spirit and teachings of our I the express command of God himsel alt not deliver unto his master the sered from his master unto thee." &c. Thi

n of the Scriptures quoted, as we under this offence, he was requested by a committee of the Church to appear before it on the 6th inst. and present is views of duty in relation to the matter. He accord ingly appeared and stated that he did not believe the ction under the above law; that it had been in force a number of years; and if so iniquitous, why had it not been repealed? but as it was not repealed, it ought, in his izen of the Union. Mr. Cox stated to the Church tha t was preposterous to suppose that the above passage chapter, and divers others of the same book, might with prove his conduct unwarranted by the Word of God. Adam Clarke, one of the most profound schola Cox, remarks in his Commentaries, as to this 15th verse naster, that he might join himself to God and his people." n any other case, continues the learned divine, "it would have been injustice to harbor the runaway." Mr. Cox dle and bridle, and committed a criminal offence beside girl. Yet, such a wretch, Mr. Cox stated, appeared to before it for no other cause than having performed his worn duty as an officer of the United States in arresting

ultra Abolitionists. Mr. Cox stated that he was cited to the laws and ordinances under the Mosaic dispensation to prove his unwar rantable conduct as a professing Christian, and no refer tites and ceremonies, and comparative darkness, had been semewhat superseded by the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, and he thought it would be better to observe His precepts and instructions, and those of His to \$50,000 men who hold their fellow-men in bondage inspired Apostles, than the ordinances of Moses, enacted in those early days of the world, and which he had shown were not at all applicable to this enlightened age, under a slavery propagandist, but that he had always intended we may imagine what it is likely to be, and we may her to be an advocate for the maintenance of the Constitution of the country. Surely, said he, no Christian of sions to intelligence will deny that slavery was,

ecognized and tolerated when Christ was on ad during apostolic times, as well as under the dispensation; and referred to Paul to Col.: "Serobey in all things your masters according to the be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things," &c. "Not purloining (that is, not stealing, as the fugitive Charley did), but showing all good fidelity," &c. He also referred to the 31 chap., 1st and 2d verses, of Paul to Titus: "Put them (the brethren and those to whom he preached) in mind (said Paul) to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magis-

but gentle, showing all meekness to all men."

"By principalities," Dr. Adam Clarke says, "we are with odious peculiarities." to understand the Roman Emperors, or the supreme civil

Mr. Cox also referred the Church to Paul to the Romans-"Let every soul be subject to the higher pow-

erved exclusively by non-professors, it ought to be known. As to resigning his situation as Deputy U. S. Marshal and kind to women, as the Northerners always and universities to do), he said he would when he sally are. w proper; and in the meantime the Church might do, he presumed it would, in his case, just what it

After he left the meeting, a vote was taken, and he was communicated by a vote of 22 to 12—the whole number of embers being about 150.

This is the first time, we think, that any Church has ver excommunicated a member for aiding in the enforcethe bulwarks erected for him by learned and popular the defence of slavery. He had on his side more than one-third of the members of the Church who voted upon the question of his expulsion, and we shall not be surprised to hear that some other evangelical Church in Zanesville has received him into its fold as a persecuted saint.

SLAVERY AS AN EDUCATIONAL POWER.

a slaveholders are ever seeking to cover the wickedof their system by the pretence that it has a tendency wate the African from barbarism to the plane of civi ion and Christianity. The President of the Republic in his last message to the Legislature: My fear and anxieties for the last five or six

bred and born in this country, will not keep pace a ional greatness. In order to show that these fears a see are not unfounded, I have only to state what

sion to which President Benson has arrive

ot be expected to behave like men. Slavery result upon our minds was, there is in no part of Europe

is no proper stage in the transition from barbarism to such a vicious state of society. In Mate on; it develops none of the capacities of a race tries a man is allowed by his religion to have many, of degree of intellectual and moral energy; on

"Slavery, then, is no school for the improvement of the black race; on the contrary, it is a hindrance to its advance in civilization."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

to the Editor of The National Anti-Stavery Standard THE enclosed paper is one result of Dr. and Madame Bodichon's travels in America—their testimony on the slavery question. As the testimony of a distinguished English woman (of whom many of your readers have and the day beard as Miss Barbara Leigh Smith) and of a distinguished the example of Frenchman, both qualified observers, it has great value here, and will be influential in Europe.

I am yours for the cause,

There are fifteen slave States in America-Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. Having lately visited all had any right to call him to an account for his in a state of change; every one hopes to advance, to ob opinion, to be obeyed, and would be by every law-abiding poverty; all tells of neglect, and men look liftless and satisfied to let things be. Even the blacks, with few exceptions, have a contented, careless air, resembling that of the Italians. The desire to improve their condi the characteristics of a Republic; they may not, indeed all be absent, but they are hard to find. The conversation in hotels, railway carriages and steamboats abounds in republican phraseology, but where is the reality to which it should correspond? In these fifteen States of the American Union are 3,700,000 human beings who have howed that this fagitive, Charley, did not escape from dolary to join himself to God and his people, but ran labor; who can be sold from hand to hand, like horses of way from a kind and humane master, stole a horse, saddogs. In these fifteen republican States there are abou any terms of equality; and these are not slaves, but fre ng members of the Church, and that he was arraigned colored people. We have known instances of young ladies of this class who would not walk out in the day such a miscreant, who, he stated, was not fit to run at large, or for any society, save practical amalgamationide tinge of African color exposed them to be spoken to by time in the streets of New Orleans, because their slight whites in a manner intolerable to modest women. We have known respectable teachers obliged to refuse to give lessons to free colored children, because, had they don ence made to the New Testament to prove it; that he had so, the parents of their white pupils would have withpeen led to believe that the old dispensation, with its drawn their children; and this even though the lesson In these fifteen republican States there are from 345,000

the Gospel dispensation. Mr. Coxsaid he had never been slaves. As to the effect of this holding upon the holders. defferson says of it, in his "Notes on Virginia,

ord which we, from our own observation, can affirm to hole commerce between master and slave is exercise of the most boisterous passion

arn to imitate it, for man is an imitative aniparent had no other motive, either in his ph or his self-love, for restraining the intemperation towards his slave, it should always be one that his child is present. But generally it is. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the ineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose to his worst passions, and, thus nursed, edu

Nothing strikes Europeans who have resided in the he says, "we are to understand the Northern States so much as the universal politeness and Deputies of the Emperors, to and all such as are in authority under the supreme powers, wherever we dwell." tempers of rich people are destroyed while they are children by the tyranny they see exercised over servants, and Romans—"Let every soul be subject to the higher pow-ers—For there is no power but of God—The powers that be are of God—Whosoever, therefore, resistent the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist there are servants, but they do not mean always to reshall receive to themselves damnation—for rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou not then te afraid of the power? Do that which is good and the afraid of the power? Do that which is good and the power? The latter to keep his tempor under control Probably bou shalt have praise of the same." See 13th chapter, for the latter to keep his temper under control. Probably this is one reason of the good ways of the South, we found the Northern Americans. On travelling South, we found the Northern Americans. The Southern gentleman is this is one reason of the good temper prevailing among

Mr. Cox also remarked that if a church-member, a pro- the change very striking. The Southern gentleman is sing Christian, or a real Christian, is to be prohibited blustering in manner, violent in language and given to rem bolding office under the government to which he swearing. In the drawing-rooms we saw the "chivalry" of the South, and observed their much-boasted courtest to the laws of this country are to be executed and obof the South, and observed their much-boasted courtesy to "ladies"; but we cannot affirm that they are polite

> Another point which forced itself on our observation in the South was the want of truthfulness. On our first entrance into the slave States, we were in the cabin of a steamboat, talking with a party of slaveholders. They expressed a desire that we should write a book, and give a true picture of slavery, to further which undertaking

they related to us wonderful histories of their own slaves, heir virtues, their marvellous affection for their masters, and their happiness in a state of slavery. Gen. H., one of the most eloquent, affirmed that no gentleman would ever separate a slave family; and this was assented to by all present, at least six or seven persons. On inquiry, we found that one of these ladies had a black nurse for her baby, whom she was bringing from Kentucky to live with her in Louisiana, and that this nurse had left her husband and five young children behind in Kentucky, probably leyan or Baptist. never to see them again. We next found that one of the gentlemen was a slave-dealer, and that he had a farm in Maryland, which he made a sort of dépôt, collecting slaves there, whom he afterwards sold South for the New Orleans market. The very first slave woman we spoke to, after the conversation with these ladies and gentleberia appears to take a different view of the matter. men, told us her two children had been sold South; and every opportunity to form a correct judgment, he one, she supposed, was then working in those fields of Louisiana. Her story was a very sad one, and she ended it by saying, "Ma'am, we poor creeturs have need to bee been that the moral, intellectual and industrial lieve in God; for if God Almighty will not be good to ning of a majority of the immigrants who may arrive us some day, why were we born? When I hear of his e us some day, why were we born? When I hear of his delivering his people from bondage, I know it means the poor African. Never forget me-never forget what we suffer." An instance of deliberate falsehood occurred to remarkably polite to us, informed us that in Louisians

the law permitted a slave to buy himself off for a fixed price; that the law did not allow of the separation of way by which this heavy curse can be lifted from families; that a slave, discontented with his master. might get himself sold to another by appealing, with matter, and satisfy themselves whether the emigrants other statements equally false, to prove the humanity of having for their object the perpetuity of the system. The from the United States or the aboriginal inhabitants of the law towards slaves. Information given in the slave rampant portion of the slaveholders felt the pressure of the Republic have contributed most, in proportion to States upon any point concerning, however remotely, the question of slavery can never be relied upon. This ques tion perverts the views of the most intelligent, and pretinge of color. vents the formation of a just judgment on almost any subject. Every opinion and every book has to be adapted to the "peculiar institution." Longfellow's poems are pubtiful print of Ary Scheffer's "Christus Consolator" is held in slavery. But the white man knows he taken as an illustration to a prayer book, and the slave represent the slave, and that he stands backed by a looking for consolation is left out. The faculty of loving and even of perceiving truth is almost destroyed by the Massachusetts. olighting influences of this atrocious system. The effect

trustworthy witnesses, both French and English. The

nanent institution.

A great change has co

whinped, and by the hands of their owners. But on differently if he visited the cotton fields and cabir claves, or if he became familiarly acquainted with a preachers, and heard their accounts of the lives of generality of the slave population. We heard well authenticated reports of atros

nitted by masters on slaves, equal to any related to a friend of ours, was in the habit of pulling out daves' teeth when they refused to answer a que Northern men are the most cruel masters of all. Spe liberty. We have known of slaves going North, help freed, and returning South, preferring slavery there freedom in the North. The black has great love of co try, and America is now his country. Very few black wish to go to Africa; the free negroes have a decid epugnance to Liberia; and we knew many rich colo cople who preferred remaining in America, although an inferior position, to going to Europe, where the rould be received on an equality with the whites. The an equality with the whites, we deliberately affirm, for the rulatto and quadroon are human beings, capable of being virtuous and useful members of society, and are eminent listingu ished for gentleness, kindness and all the gifts the imagination; perhaps they are inferior to the Angle Saxon in certain mental attributes, but on the whole ve uperior to the Celt. We visited schools for colored children and care

xamined competent persons, who agreed with us that

mulatto and quadroon are equal in mental endown

superior, both in health and beauty, to the white: t seems probable that some day the shores of the Go of Mexico will be peopled by a race springing from the white and black, endowed both with the African's physical eal power to labor in the sun and the American's intelle to guide and control commerce. We must, however, con fess that it is very difficult to give an opinion concerning the health of mulattoes. Every slave-owner told us the cated and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by were inferior in health, strength and longevity to the whites or blacks. But physicians resident in Louisian assert that there the health of mulattoes is superior that of whites; they do not often suffer from yellow feet and other diseases of the country. During our stay i New Orleans we remarked that in the register of deals mulatto women were reported as attaining the greate age, often above a hundred years. In appearance realth in the Southern States, the quadroons and muli toes far surpass the whites. Southern writers are ve fond of asserting that insanity is more rife among colored population than among the white, and they br formidable statistics to back their theory. But if the statistical returns are examined, it will be found they often most astoundingly incorrect, although published he authority of the States. In one report we found number of colored lunatics in a district returned as III than the whole number of the colored population of the said district. A well-known author and much respect lawyer in Philadelphia assured us that he knew distri ntimately where the returns had been made purpose alse to cast ignominy on the colored population. the slaves there is hope. We saw how eagerly in ev town they throng the churches to gain instruction; bo in spite of the laws, they learn to read, and how will spread among them is the knowledge that efforts naking for their emancipation. Their churches are pest evidence of their power of organization and associated tion, and from these churches their improvement spring. We knew of one congregation in Louisia which had taken a piece of swamp land, drained fenced it, built a church on it, and, finally, bought the own minister, a black slave, who was a remarkably go preacher. There are many congregations of five hundred in the large towns; in Mobile there is a church of about one thousand. These congregations are almost all Wi

The wickedness of the laws forbidding slaves to les to read is acknowledged by many slave-owners. have often heard it lamented among them that efforts not made to lighten slavery, and gradually to free playes, by means of some feudal system which should pr pare them for liberty. But slavery, instead of become lighter, becomes heavier, and laws protecting prope in slaves become more severe; and to what, whi civilization is advancing, can this lead? Nothing shut out the idea of liberty from the slave's mind; it there; it is burning in almost every religious congres tion. We have heard among the blacks eloquent sermo on spiritual freedom: can it be doubted, even in spite the preacher's denial, that absolute freedom of body st soul is meant?

What will be the end of this system? Will there lay come a war from without that will light the spark rebellion within? To us, this seems the most prob country. It is almost impossible (would to God it we possible!) that so much evil should quietly and silent work into good. We fear a dreadful retribution II come. The colored people are gaining strength and po bers, counting among them not only all born of bline parents, but all in either of whose parents is the

The slave-owners are not so strong as they were unjust advantage was conceded to the slave State ratio of representation was to be fixed three-fifths of different constituency from that of the Senator

We will not look forward, but conclude by pre-English people to consider well every action at had the best means of judging. At New Orleans we had good opportunities of seeing family life, and the effects of slavery on the family, and we also heard accounts from

ETTERS FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU......No. VII

er finally baffled by such difficulties. They can find a out of a vicious circle sooner than anybody. Let us

this case may be a fresh instance of that acuteness d energy which the world ascribes to you. se them from their residence on other grounds than other, in order to cooperate. gal guilt, and to insult the depressed, does not exclude n from society? The lack of liberty is bad enough. he Senate, nor a woman in letters to her brother; and To the Editor of The National Anti-Stavery Standard that citizens and their wives cannot teach negroes to ead; but that great evil of lack of liberty in a country hich calls itself free pales before the fearful spectacle reservation of slave institutions in a Democratic Repubmust necessarily produce this consequence, among thers; but the verification is equally shocking to those ho anticipated it and to those who did not. The Sickles rial has lighted up the whole scene to eyes hitherto careess. Not to dwell on the evidences of a puerile condihe total absence of serenity and common sense all round -the moral notions which seem to be actually prevalent trong against the weak - with ruffians like Preston any controversy under it, until the umpire which itself Brooks and Sickles, and many another, who have assailed provides, the Supreme Court, shall have pronounced a narmed men—and goes on insulting free blacks, and final decision between them. logging and forcing slave men and women, it gets into

them to augment his own empire.

d more openly declared on the side of brute force, from modesty, justice and moderation which your improved to year-almost from day to day. We do not for- position demands. Will they not either defer to the never shall, the difference between Abolitionists sense of the proved leaders of the cause or undertake department where they can do their own work in their an speak to you, sir, and your constituents as to brethren, own way? It is certain that they are doing more harm aracter; but, the Abolitionists apart, what can we virtues so misplaced as to look like faults of great gravity. what can we say of a republican society in It is a grave responsibility to impair or disturb your force hich appeals to physical force are applauded; where while is full march on the open battle-field. Such is the tizens carry arms; where to waylay, or take at a dis- view of your and their friends; and I do not apologize dvantage, an unarmed man, to put women in prison, or for communicating it. We desire to understand each Yours, &c. H. M.

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By those who wish and labor for a higher development of mankind, and the general amelioration of the condition of our race, the proceedings of this body of Reformers in of the growth of a barbaric morality in a nation which their Annual Meetings, and the enunciation of principles bught to have been the foremost of the world in morals they are wont to make, are regarded with the deepest nd civilization. You and I are perfectly aware that the interest. Upon those subjects which come within the scope of their deliberations, wherein are involved the evils which afflict society, and the proposal of remedies, their utterances are usually distinct and clear, and rise

above wholesome criticism. An exception to this, as it appears to me, and one which may profitably be brought to their notice, occurs in their ton of mind—the excitement, the false enthusiasms, and recently adopted Testimony against Slavery, in the following paragraph: "Where human liberty is concerned we can make no compromises. The United States Conill us with amazement and dismay. There are eccentric stitution, as usually interpreted, protects and sustains cople everywhere; and we should not have wondered slavery. Every party, and every individual acting polithe North the hunting-ground of the slaveholder, which to one or two oddities had stood up for Mr. Sickles's way for one or two oddities had stood up for Mr. Sickles's way tically under the Constitution, is morally a partaker in expressly contravenes and contradicts God's fugitive law, for can only escape from it by insisting upon an this guilt, or can only escape from it by insisting upon an viz., "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant ratitude for what he had done; but that a whole crowd anti-slavery interpretation of this instrument." The clause citizens should declare that he had done something which I have italicised contains a compromise where right, and that fathers, husbands and even women should human liberty is concerned, apparently based upon one or shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best uppose that female virtue was safer on account of his the other of two erroneous assumptions; i. e., either that et, utterly confounds our notions, and confuses our coneption of the Americans as a civilized nation. It is not as to justify the actor, irrespective of other considerations only the fuss. We have seen too many epidemic agitations, or that the Constitution was intended by those who oo many glorifications of very small or worthless per- framed and those who adopted it to oppose and abolish ons, to mock at any nation for a passing folly of that slavery, and is adapted to secure that end. To assume kind. It is the low, impure, barbaric morale disclosed by the former is to accept as a standard of morality the nch a scene that dismays European observers. A slave- maxim that the end justifies the means, against which the older who had reigned solitary on his plantation all his progressive portion of Christendom long since protested ife, reading only the brimstone and sulphur literature of in profession, though, unhappily, it has been adhered to outbern championship, might have been pitied and in practice. To take the latter is to err as completely in rn man should do it, that men from all points of the but as they are actually transpiring at the present. The ompass should applaud it, and that women should fancy | Constitution of the United States is neither a thing of the or virtue the safer for it, makes us ask what age of the past nor the subject of an ex parte construction. It is a world you have receded to, and how you propose to get living agreement, recreated daily by those who yield it back to a condition of progress. It does not mend the allegiance; and the right to decide what is its true meanprospect that while society takes part in this way with the ing, in any particular, belongs equally to either party, in

Granting that this court has made or may make decigreat fervor about the new European war. It is natural sions opposed to its obvious intent and meaning, these nough that ruffians should sympathize with the Emperor | decisions are nevertheless the Constitution, until they are of the French; and the ruffianized taste of a society that legitimately reversed. Submission to them, until a change would associate with Preston Brooks and make a hero of can lawfully be wrought (and which by the participant Sickles may easily be satisfied with the sentimental bru- in the government is to sanction and take upon homself tality of an usurper, who has killed, violently or by the responsibility for them) or revolution are the only ches, more victims than a war cost in his uncle's time; alternatives. Any other theory of the government makes but it is painful to see the apparently higher elements of it in fact no government. The moral responsibility of society condoning the tyrant's offences, on account of his the voter under it depends in no degree upon the conpresent pretensions, and even trying to make a hero of struction which he, as an individual, may adopt as the him. In this country, where neutrality (the clear duty true intent and meaning of the instrument, except it be a of the hour) renders it mischievous to rail at the tyrant correct rule in morals that the end sanctifies the means. on either side, we await the result nearly in silence as He cannot become a party to it without the surrender of regards the despots, though with open cheers for the Italians. But we are no nearer respecting or admiring Louis that the will of the majority shall also be his will, to be Napoleon than we were seven years ago. If it were supported, if necessary, by his whole pecuniary and physi-Otherwise, we should rejoice in the war. As it is, we cal power. He is the government, so far as his individual regard it with grave misgivings, on account of the Ita- accountability is concerned, and is personally responsible lians first, and afterwards of the remaining liberties of for all the wrong committed by its officials under any Europe. If your nation really care for Italian liberty, construction of it which its language permits, and to the they will distrust the perjured traitor and ruffian who same extent when he has voted against as in favor of uses the Italians to save his own life, and will sacrifice their occupancy of office. The plea that the true meaning of those provisions of the Constitution which relate to Is it not possible that some of this indefensible enthu-slavery has been perverted by those in power can avail siaam may be factitious?—got up to divert attention from him nothing after he has entered into a compact with some points of American policy and procedure? If so, I others, which allows them the same right he professes, to several Counties were carried for the Democrats by the trust it will not succeed. I observed to you, three months decide what that true meaning is, although he knows it ago, that your President can determine the fate of the to be couched in language purposely ambiguous, and has Constitution the Republicans will make, and especially African slave trade. Within those three months, several pledged himself to the support of whatever construction batches of bad news of that trade have arrived. We shall the majority of his confederates shall give it. If a clear upon color. There is scarcely room for doubt that Kansas take care that no bustle in the world—of European warfare or anything else—shall divert our attention from Mr. its jurisdiction were contained in the Constitution, there next election for President. Buchanan's doings and omissions; and we trust to you to would be some show of validity in this attempted justificance of the state of t keep a steady watch on him, on your side. If our ships cation of the act of voting under it. The absence of such

incurs all the responsibility for the support which slavery In 1836, having settled in Cincinnati, he associated him-

The corrupting influence upon the morals of the nation which slavery has exercised through the commercial inte-

a different sentiment, both North and South, and one which, looking to the extinguishment of slavery, was grawithdraw allegiance from it. The necessity is vital, for those who mean to abolish slavery, not only to overturn the government in its present operation, but in its very

To the consideration of Progressive Friends in Pennsyl ania these views are especially commended by

TESTIMONY OF THE COVENANTERS.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the Old and greater victories. burgh. This body, it is well known, is uncompromisingly orthodox. One of the resolutions, it will be observed, brands as "guilty of one of the worst and most dangerous forms of infidelity" those who attempt to defend slavery from the Bible. The utterance of this sentiment marks, we think, an advance on the part of the Covenanters, who have long borne an uncompromising testimony against slavery as a sin.

1. Resolved, That slavery—the holding of man as property, to be bought and sold as "chattels" personal a malum per se (an evil itself), wholly at variance with every precept of the divine word, and a great outrage upon every attribute of our common humanity.

2. That we are more and more firmly convinced that the Constitution of the United States is the great stronghold and bulwark of this system of violence and oppresion, and that, therefore, we will continue to testify against it, refuse the oath of allegiance to it, or obey its

unholy requirements.
3. That the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, which makes which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place thou shalt not oppress him"; and the yet more infamous Dred Scott decision, which not only makes slavery in every sense a national justitution, but expressly declared that "the colored man has no rights which the white man s bound to respect," are perversions of justice and judg-ment so erroneous that they are not only to be violated n letter and in spirit, but we demand, as the consumma-tion of national integrity, that the ministry direct against them the denunciations and the judgment of God's word. 4. That we discover no hope for the slave, no prospect

of his deliverance, from the principles of any of the political organizations of the day; that, therefore, we continue to stand aloof from all connection with them, and rely, as heretofore, upon the power of truth, blessed by the Spirit, rather than political power in the content. allowed for for doing as Mr. Sickles did; but that a Northoppression.

5. That we esteem it our special duty to bear firm,

aithful and explicit testimony against those ecclesiastical organizations who continue to admit within their pale hose who make merchandise of the souls and bodies of nen, and who, although frequently and earnestly impor uned, refuse not only to utter any testimouy against this evil, but wholly to give any deliverance whatever upon the subject. Our motto is still, "No union with slavelders, political or ecclesiastical.

6. That those who attempt to defend slavery from the sible, to impose upon community the enormous lie, that tod, by his word, sanctions a sin so beinous, are guilty fone of the worst and most dangerous forms of infidelity thibited in this age and nation.
T. That we will considue, each one in our place, as God

nay give us opportunity, to labor and pray for the eman-ipation of the captives, the coming of that day when God vill break every yoke, ando the heavy burdens and let he oppresesd go free.

The resolutions, after slight amendment, were adopted

POLITICS.

The "People's Party" of Pennsylvania lately held their Convention at Harrisburgh to prepare for the October elecion. Resolutions, affirming "continued hostility to the extension of Slavery," and denouncing "the sectional and pro-slavery policy of the National Administration," also all attempts to enact a Congressional slave-code for the Perritories," and "all suggestions and propositions for he revival of the African slave trade," were adopted This seems to us a very weak platform for a party whose, members affect a strong hostility to slavery, and, on that account, claim anti-slavery support; but we are told that a portion of the Convention did their best to suppress even this moderate declaration of anti-slavery principles! even this moderate declaration of anti-slavery principles!

The Republicans have a majority of six or more in the Kansas Constitutional Convention. It is alleged that most atrocious frauds. We shall see now what sort of a whether they will make the right of suffrage to depend

DEATH OF DE. BAILEY.—The steamer Persia brings the had continued to protect Cuba, and your rulers had sent prohibition, to say nothing of those provisions in it which sad intelligence that Dr. Gamaliel Bailer, the wellthe proper number and kind of vessels to the African palpably and most efficiently uphold slavery, is conclusive known editor of The National Era, who lately embarked at coasts, with the genuine wish to render the slave trade evidence of two things; first, that those who made it, and this port for Havre, in the hope of recruiting his health impossible, the thing would have been nearly done by this those who have consented to it from its commencement to by foreign travel, died at sea on the 5th inst. His age time. Whereas, what do we see?—all your powers and the present day, never intended that it should forbid the was 51 or 52 years. He was a native of Mount Holly, influences exerted to uncover the Cuban ports, and send existence of slavery; and, secondly, that every man who N. J., and was educated as a physician. He was at one compe

TWENTY-FOURTH

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR,

NATIONAL BAZAAR.

The National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, which has been

transmute to money, which money we shall receive as a

ations, it will require of us all somewhat larger gifts

nent; abounding proofs that our past labors have not

EVELINA SUPPLEE, ANNA M. CHILD, EMMA PARKER, MARIA M. DAVIS, MARTHA KIMBER, REBECCA S. HART, CLEMENTINE G. JOHN, MARY GREW, SARAH KENDERDINE. SARAH PIERCE. ANNA M HOPPER, HULDAH JUSTICE, ELIZABETH GAY, ABBY KIMBER, LYDIA GILLINGHAM, RACHEL WILSON, JANETTE JACKSON, LUCKETIA MOTT, MARGARETTA FORTEN, SARAH C. HALLOWELL, MARGARET A. GRISCOM, MARTHA A. GALVIN, GULIELMA M. JONES, ANNIE SHOEMAKER, SARAH A. GILLINGHAM, ELLEN M. CHILD, AGNES CRAIN. SARAH A. MCKIM, HARRIET D. PURVIS. REBECCA PLUMLY, MARY T. STICKNEY, LYDIA WHITE, SUSAN W. SHAW, MARGARET J. BURLEIGH, ELIZABETH CLENDENNO ROSANNA THOMPSON, MARIA CONKLIN. HANNAH L. STICKNEY,

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

MARY SHAW,

SARAH S. CHILD.

WE ask the particular attention of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause to the following new series of tracts, just issued by the AMERICAN and MASSACHUSETTS ANTIjust issued by the American and massachuserts and state of the control of the con hundred, \$2; dozen, 30 cts.; single, 3 cts. Apply at the

Reported for The Tribune.

Reported for The Tribune.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. By Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, before the Committee on Federal Relations, of the Massachusetts Legislature, in behalf of the Petition for a Law against Slave-

Garrison, on the same occasion.

Specch of Charles C. Burleigh at the Annual Meeting

of the Mussachusetts Anti-Slavery Society-"No Slave-hunting in the Old Bay State." PEECH OF REV. HENEY BLEBY, Missionary to Barbadoes,

on the Results of Emancipation in the British West India Colonies. SLAVERY AND THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. By C. K. W.
THE AMECRIAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON. By C. K. W.

Summary.

KIDNAPPING.—A respectable colored man named, Buter, has been kidnapped at Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., and carried o Maryland. T. B. Read's Portrait of Longfellow is on exhibition

in Boston. The poet is represented standing near a corner of his library. On one side of the figure in the background a portion of a large old-fashioned clock is visible. On the other a lesk is seen, where stands a statuette of Goethe. PROFESSOR OF GYMNASTICS .- Mr. Molineaux, recently of this city, who has been appointed teacher of Gymoastics it.

Harvard University, Worcester, Mass., is now in Cambridge,
superintending the fitting up of the new Gymnasium. Mr.

Molineaux is a well-trained athlete, of splendid physical devel-

nerus. National Convention of Spiritualists.—There wil

Resor Brittan, A. J. Davis, Emma Hardinge and Mrs. Hatch.

Books and newspapers have multiplied to such an extent in our country that it now takes 750 paper mills, with 2,000 engines in constant operation, to supply the printers, who work night and day. These mills produced 270,000 000 pounds of paper the last year, which immense supply sold for about \$27,000,000. A pound and a quarter of rags are required for a paned of paper, and \$40,000,000 pounds were therefore coned of paper, and see, of

CROSSING THE FALLS ON A ROPE.—The rope upon CROSSING THE FALLS ON A ROUL.—Inc tope upon ich Mons. Blondin proposes to cross the chasm below the lis, from shore to shore, has arrived at the Falls, and the feat I be attempted next Thuraday, the 23d instant. He is now paring the fastenings. The crossing will be effected from ite's Pleasure Grounds, about midway between the Falls and pension Bridge—a good locality for everybody to get a good w.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

MEXICAN SILE, The N. O. Picayune has examined walk to Unionville, Lake Co., forty-five miles from h

production will probably be a "Flock of Icebergs," or something of that kind. From Halifax he will go to Newfoundland from the northern coast of which island will commence his hunt for feebergs. He is accompanied, in this novel expedition, by Rev. Louis L. Noble, the biographer of Thomas Cole. Barring the fogs, which may bother him, our artist will have an exciting time undoubtedly; and should he describe his voyage on canvass, we may expect something that will enhance his reputation, and be the delight of land lubbers everywhere.

A United States (Sunday), the 26th inst. at 21 n. A control invitation.

IMMENSE SIZE OF THE PYRAMIDS.—A United States naval obsplain, who has recently visited the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, wading in the deep sand 1,400 hundred feet before he had made the circuit, says that taking a hundred New York churches of the ordinary width, and arranging them in a hollow square, twenty-five on a side, you would have scarcely the basement of this pyramid; take another hundred and throw in their material into the hollow square and it would not be full. Pile on all the stone and brick of Philadelphia and Boston, and the structure would not be as high and solid as this greatest work of man. One layer of block was long since removed to Cairo for building purposes, and enough remains to supply the demands of a city of half a million of people for a century, if they were permitted freely to use it. IMMENSE SIZE OF THE PYRAMIDS.—A United States

Court, Texas, four free negroes have been allowed by the Court, at their own request, to become slaves—selecting their masters—rather than leave the country for a free State. In Wharton County, at the late District Court session, Caroline, a free negroe women, was also allowed to a country for the cou Wharton County, at the late District Court session, Caroline, a free negro woman, was also allowed to return to slavery, selecting Mrs. Carson, of Wharton, as her mistress. Caroline belonged formerly to the late Mr. Alexander Moore, of Texas. She was freed by his will and sent to New York, amply provided for. She stated in court, to Judge Smith, that she had been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; that she returned to Texas been kindly treated in New York; the New e court to be returned into slavery. Moors in South Carolina.—It may not be generally

known that some of the best families in South Carolina are Moors by descent. The blood of the African soon washes out, but that of the Indian and Moor, after half a score of genera-

but that of the Indian and Moor, after half a score of generations, shows itself almost as strongly as ever. The crisp, curling black hair, dark sad eyes, long silken lashes, and swartby complexion, come up generation after generation. Many of our old fluguenot families, down to the present day, show strong traces of their Moorish descent.

When the Moors were driven out from Spain, upon the conquest of Granada, thousands of them took refuge in the south of France, carrying with them the art of cultivating the vine and of growing silk. Remembering their bitter persecutions in Spain, they never could become Catholics, though forced by their position to renounce Mohammedanism and become Christian. They became eventually Protestants; and when the revocation of the Elict of Nantes took place, withdrawing toleration from the Protestant religion, they were again driven to seek new homes, and in large numbers emigrated to Sonth Carolina.—Clarendon (S. C.) Banner. DEATH FROM THE STINGRAY .- A valuable negro man

DEATH FROM THE STINGRAY.—A VARIABLE REGTO MAN elonging to James Garrison, says the Norfolk (Va.) Herald, if Princess Anne, while hauling the seine on Lynnhaven each, about ten days ago, was pierced in the leg by the sting the fish called a stingray, the sting being a sharp, barbed one, growing under the long tail of the fish, about the length of a man's fore-finger. The wound it inflicted was painful and angerous, and, although the best medical skill and attention as bestpowed upon it unremittingly, the near fallow diad on dangerous, and, although the best medical skill and attention was bestowed upon it unremittingly, the poor fellow died on Monday morning. The immortal Capt. John Smith, while exploring the shores of the Chesapeake, lost one of his companious by the same mishap; and the place where it happened (at the mouth of the Rappahannock) goes by the name of "Stingray Point" to this day.

It was the beroic Capt. Smith himself who was wounded near the Rappahannock River by one of those dangerous fish; but he did not die of the hurt. His suffering was so greathowever, that he thought he should die, and he took leave of his companions, after giving them advice and directions as to the further prosecution of the voyage and their future conduct; but he finally recovered of the wound. From this circumstance the place was named in his map Stingray Point.]—National Intelligencer.

ational Intelligencer. THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY-

THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY—CUTTING THE FIRST SOD.—The ceremony of cutting the first god for the new Museum of Comparative Zoology, to be erected upon the open area west of Divinity Hall, Cambridge, took place, June 14, in the presence of about two hundred persons, including College Professors and a few friends who had been notified of the event to take place. Gov. Banks made a few remarks, then took a spade and planted it firmly on the ground (saying, pleasantly, "We begin with the North," in a voice audible to the nearest bystanders, and by them cordially applanded), outting out, with separate thrusts, four sides of an even square place of turf, and thoroughly loosening it; he then led forward Mrs. Agassiz (amid the plaudits of the assembly) from the place where she was standing in the circle of observers; she took the spade, turned the first sod and threw it into the wheelbarrow. The Governor threw the next, the Reverend President of the University (Dr. Walker) the next; then. Charles A. Phelps, President of the Senate, the next; the Charles Hale, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the next; Jacob Bigelow the next; Mr. George Ticknor the next, and Mr. James Lawrence the next.

Two Young Ladies Walk Forty-Five Milks.—A

Two Young Ladies Walk Forty-Five Miles .wholesome reproach upon Cleveland girls, one carked that there were two things she wished espearked that there were two take a long jaunt o

(Sunday), the 26th inst., at 21 p. m. A general invitation

FREE NEGROES GOING INTO SLAVERY .- In Falls and justice of all are constantly increasing in solemnity, without whose liberation and rescue there is no possibility

the freedom and perpetuity of the American republic. An arrangement has been made with the Boston and W cester Railroad Corporation to convey persons to and from

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GABRISON, SAMUEL MAY JR., Committ Arrangeme

HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY, A CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF THE COLO

CITIZENS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES .- Fellow-Citizens We issue this call to invite you to attend a Convention to held in the city of Boston, commencing at 10 o'clock, on l day, the 1st day of August, 1859. The primary object we have in view is to take into consider tion the Moral, Social and Political elevation of those

whom we are indentified, by complexion and condition, in New England and other States. In all except five of the Eastern States the colored citi are deprived of the privilege of voting on equal terms

the whites. Free suffrage is the basis of a free government, the safeg of a free people, the strength of the strong, the defence of

weak, a powerful auxiliary to respectability, wealth and folness; and just in proportion as men are deprived of hey are shorn of their strength, and are subject to pov disgrace and abuse. We are convinced, fellow-citizens, that not only our poli but our depressed condition in all other respects, in the

States, is owing in a great degree to the fact that we are tically weak, not possessing the unrestricted use of the ele franchise. The national body politic see in us nothing to and no favora to court. We therefore urge upon colored men, in all sections of

England, to evince their self-respect and love of freed desire to promote their moral, social and political eleviby assembling at the above time-a day consecrated by lesire and successful example of Great Britain emancip 800,000 men, women and children, in her West India col and hence eminently suggestive to us to strive in sec equality to the half free colored citizens of the Northern S and thus hasten the day of full emancipation to the mi yet groaning in the Southern prison-house of our country We cordially invite our brethren from New York, Pe vania, Ohio, and the far West, to meet with us, that the of our several grievances may be discussed, and the re

With the exception of Connecticut, the New England have magnanimously acknowledged our political right nave magnanimously actual our political right great progress has been made in our moral and social ele within the past twenty-five years. But let us, fellow-cit extend the words of encouragement to our brethren stru in other States, until the rights of colored Americans al

granted and respected everywhere. This call issued by authority of a public meeting

Bethel Church, Boston, Tuesday, May 3, 1859. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, JEREMIAH HARVEY

LEWIS HAYDEN, JOHN J. SMITH, NELSON L. PERKINS WILLIAM C. NELL HENRY WEEDEN.

MARK R. DEMORTIE, Secretaries. George L. Ruffin.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.—The Report HE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Decision of the Surreme Court of the United State pinions of the Judges thereof in the Case of Dred Scott, a pinions of the Judges thereof in the Case of Dred Scott, a Sandford, December term, 1856. By Benjamin C. How and Rangerier of the Decisions of the Suprem

Before thee, o'er thy gulf is flung. Over thy wave of clearest green That falls forever down screne, Then foameth into whitest sheen,

Ita ganzy veil the mist-film throws, Through which the shimmering sunlight glows Down to thy deep of watery snows.

The avalanche, from mountain-height, Sweeps plunging in its awful might, And clothed in mantle dim and white-

Slow-gathering in its downward sweep-Into some gulf's unfathomed deep, With wild, and long, and fearful leap, Down, down into the abysmal mist,

Whose mysteries mortal never wist, No eye hath seen nor ear may list; And silence all the air doth fill, Save of some moorland-bird the trill,

Or trickling of the mountain rill. But ever-changing thou dost pour, Yet still the same, with solemn roar, O'er thy dim cliff forevermore.

And standing on thy shore, I seem As one who in a silent dream, And lannched on some mysterious stream, Is borne, from whence he knows not, hither,

And with vast sweep is hurried thither, He knows not why, he knows not whither; While through my brain, in sounding rhyme, All thoughts eternal and sublime

Course slow-the universe, and time, And endless change that, ceaselessly, Hymns of eternity through thee, And I enter into Infinity!

HOWARD WORCESTER GILBERT.

LETTERS FROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY. Correspondence of The Syracuse Standard.

LEVANE, May 1, 1859. DEAR FRIENDS: We are stopping at a hotel in a small village, between Rome and Florence, about 36 miles from the last mentioned city. I have an hour to spare while the time so pleasantly to myself as in writing to you.

We reluctantly left Rome last Wednesday morning, in a vetture (coach) drawn by four pretty good horses, with the understanding that we should be taken to Florence Terni. (204 miles) in five days and a half; allowing us time to of us, on our arrival in Florence.

After about fifteen miles out from Rome, the country was found to be more thickly inhabited, and more under cultivation; and in both these respects its appearance were preparing to yield the three most important crops

separated from the road, nor from each other, excepting sometimes by ditches. Consequently, cattle, horses, sheep and swine cannot be left to feed unwatched. Shepserve, yesterday afternoon and again to day, that in many along the banks of the Nar, and through a beautiful places hawthorn and other hedges have been introduced, to protect fields from intrusion from the road. These are the only fences that can be made in Italy, and, when they shall be universally introduced, shepherds may be him for his caution and sure-footedness, and for his dispensed with, excepting on the mountains.

dress better. All through the Papal dominions the heavy blows with the huge knocker brought the guard, who, after a few words of inquiry, admitted us within Naples, the men wearing cloaks and comical hats, and the walls. the women wearing fantastic dresses of white, blue and red, with white cloths fastened upon the top of their heads. But since we came into Tuscany we have seen heads. But since we came into Tuscany we have seen heads and but loter a good one, and did not leave it until 8 o'clock the next morning. Ten miles from Spoleto, our driver stopped the coach and pointed us to a path at the side of the road, leading to a small white men clothed only in dresses and hats like our own, and the women wearing nothing upon their heads, or the very large (Leghorn) bonnets or black silk lace caps. It being Sunday to-day, the people everywhere, with few exceptions, have appeared to be giving themselves up to rest and recreation, strolling together in small parties about the roads or in the fields, or sitting in companies along the streets of their villages, with their children. along the streets of their villages, with their children sporting around them. Many of them, perhaps, went to Mass in the morning; and the residue of the day has evidently been given up to pleasure. There are several features that are very distinctive of

Italy, so far as we have seen it. The olive trees, which abound everywhere, have a peculiarly sombre foliage. When near, the leaves appear dead; seen from a distance the trees look cloudy. Then they grow, or are brought, by trimming and cutting, into grotesque shapes. Old olive trees (and I believe they live to a great age) rot ineide, and are apt to split into several parts, each part bearing one of its branches. Then, to check the decay, men scrape away or cut out the rotten wood; so that often I have seen orchards full of little else than fragments of trees, presenting every conceivable shape, and standing in queer relations to each other.

Not much less fantastic is the appearance of the fields of mulberry trees, trimmed to be supporters of grape vines. They are so trimmed as to spread out as horizontally as they will; and their branches are divested of all

All along these roads one is often reminded that he is the is three. I should judge it to than the First Presbyterian

They be controlled to the several of the several solltary, almost inaccessible, are to be seen the monasteries, in which the several orders of mouths have seen laded themselves, there to lead lives atterly useless to their fellow-men, and therefore unacceptable to God, who has commanded us to evince our love of Him, whom we cannot directly benefit, by doing what we may to promote the happiness and highest welfare of our brethren of the happiness and hi

to do you the slightest favor without compensation. Not only in the cities are well-dressed persons beset continually by beggars of every description, but in the country towns, where in our land we should be surprised to find any one asking alms, and hardly think to offer any-thing more than a "thank ye" for a slight favor. In the country towns here you cannot stop a moment at an inn door, or let your horses walk, but your carriage will be instantly besieged by two, five, ten—I have seen more—all at once praying you to give them something. True, amongst them you will see some very pitiable objects amongst them you will see some very pittable objects blind, deformed, mained—but often, also, you will see bale and hearty-looking women and men begging charity. Worse than all, bright, healthy children, from six years old and upwards, are allowed, if not trained, to set upon ravellers with their cries for alms, and follow them long listances, persisting in their importunity. Now, I am are the moral and religious training of a people must be bad where such sights are frequently to be seen, as they are here. I am told it is the same in all Catholic countries. I shall see for myself whether it be so, before I

But I will turn now to pleasanter subjects. Our jour waiting for our horses to rest and feed, and cannot spend ney hither has been made all the more memorable by the opportunities it has afforded us to visit a number of re-

On our second day from Rome, about 35 miles from stop at several interesting places on the way. Our tra-velling companions are an agreeable English gentleman and lady, and the young American gentleman who wrote the good song I sent to you from Capri. The arrangement with our driver (vetturino) is that he is to pay all magnificent arches, one of which remains quite entire, our expenses of living on the road, and receive for them, and for his own services, about twenty dollars from each side of the stream, and two piers in the bed of the stream, with small portions of the arches that rested upon them. Thus far our journey has been a most agreeable one. It must have been a most massive and imposing structure For the first fifteen or twenty miles our road lay along the Campagna that nearly surrounds Rome, a sort of rolling priarie that, owing to the malaria, is pretty much destitute of inhabitants, and is for the most part without cultivation, given up to herds of cattle, horses and sheep, that, with their keepers, give now the only signs of animal fortified city. Here we took an uncomfortable wagon, and rode nearly five miles over an excelthat, with their keepers, give now the only signs of animal life throughout this once populous and productive tract. The Campagna, however, is not without interest. Frequently the eye is attracted to some relic of a ruin of a temple, a villa or a tomb, and one's thoughts are sent off in long trains of conjecture respecting the people by whom and the time when the buildings that once atood whom and the time when the buildings that once adod whom and the time when the buildings that once adod whom and the time when the buildings that once adod whom and the time when the buildings that once adod whom and the time when the buildings that once adod whom and the time when the buildings that once adod the make himself familiar with its contenus. The cause advocated by one of the thoughts as words do—
the green life throughout this once populous and productive tract.

The Campagna, however, is not without interest. Frequently the eye is attracted to some relic of a ruin of a secent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we left our ascent of more than a thousand feet, when we found our way to the first, the late King Duilse. There is something very wonderful in music.

Words are wonderful in music.

Words are wonderful in music.

Words are wonderful. The speaks not to our thoughts as words do—
the first, the late King Duilse, who had counselled him the subclime and beautiful familiar with its contents.

Words are wonderful. The fellowing works on the activation framework and make himself familiar with its contents.

Words are wonderful. The fello demolished, whether by a convulsion of nature or the violence of man.

After a brief delay, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell entered the room. She stood with quiet dignity on the platform are to be seen from six different points of sight. If the

-wheat, wine and silk. Where our road has passed over on the other side of the river are made by very circuitous high lands, instead of the mulberry we have seen extended and often very steep paths. A man with a little donkey high lands, instead of the mulberry we have seen extended or orchards of olive trees; and instead of wheat, we have seen Indian corn, Italian beans, or some other kinds of party laughed at the proposal; and I preferred to trust party laughed at the proposal; and I preferred to trust Owing to the great lack of wood and other materials to my own feet until we reached the bottom, where my infirm knee complained so much that I consented to mount the ignoble steed. Not having been in a saddle for more than out the great lack of wood and other materials to my own feet until we reached the bottom, where my infirm knee complained so much that I consented to mount the ignoble steed. Not having been in a saddle for more than eight years, I felt ill at ease, but succeeded without much anxiety in reaching the greatest beight to which the path leads opposite to the falls. sneep and swine cannot be left to feed unwatched. Snep. herds and other herdsmen and women are therefore still herds and other herdsmen and women are therefore still when, however, on descending again, we came to places very common in Italy. This sort of persons may look very well in pictures, but they do not please me in actual life. It seems to me a miserable way for a man or boy life. It seems to me a miserable way for a man or boy large with the life of my donkey. My young companions laughed at my misery knowing as they said that I was in no to pass his days, leaning against a tree or lying upon a at my misery, knowing, as they said, that I was in no to pass his days, leaning against a tree or lying upon a danger. And in the most perilous places, where my fear bank to watch swine, sheep or cattle, that they may do was at the highest, they shouted out, "Napoleon crossing no harm to neighbors or their owners. The women and the Alps." Thus encouraged (if encouragement it should the Alps." no narm to neighbors of their endowed appeared not so girls whom I have seen thus employed appeared not so lazy, for in most instances they were wielding the distaff be called), I managed to keep my seat to the bottom, and while tending their flocks. But I was very glad to obtain the notion about a mile off. I enjoyed my ride

We have been better pleased with the country through which we have passed yesterday afternoon and to-day than with any other part of Italy that we have seen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen, for another reason also. The dwellings of the laborseen property and their latter we o'clock. It was sixteen miles thence to Spoleto, where we had arranged to spend the night. Nevertheless, we determined to press forward. The road, though well made, was hilly, and we did not reach the city of Spoleto until 1912 o'clock. The massive gate was closed. A few leave better well as the country of the laborseen with the laborseen miles thence to Spoleto, where we had arranged to spend the night. Nevertheless, we determined to press forward. The road, though well made, was hilly, and we did not reach the city of Spoleto until 1912 o'clock. The massive gate was closed. A few leave had arranged to spend the night.

We found our hotel a good one, and did not leave it

We admired, for a few minutes, the temple and the physiology.

We admired, for a few minutes, the temple and the physiology.

Be it clearly understood that we have the most with the physiology. by admired, for a few animote, the capture of the place has broken into the precision and drive out the new intruder, who has charge of the place accoustomed fee—repulsed a dozen beggars who haunt the spot in waiting for travellers, and resumed our coach. Our next stopping place, five miles off, was Foligoo. There we lunched, and, immediately after our repast, by advice of our vetturino, we took a small coach, with a driver, who engaged to bring us to Assisi, a city on a driver, who engaged to bring us to Assisi, a city on a mountain-side, of about 6,500 inhabitants, and bring us round in our coach at Gli Angeli, a circuit of 5 or 6 miles, in less than four hours, giving us time to visit its true pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in an artificial condition are bound to assist nature out of has broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the bas broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the broken into the premises with a dorf the place of the sun mal fraction into the premises with malice prepense. Count that sun, moon, and stars, going round each the sun mount of the verse, with sun malice prepense. Count that was nature, when sun malice prepense. Count that was nature, when sun malice prepense. Count that was nature, when sun malice prepense. Coun round in our coach at Gli Augeli, a circuit of 5 or 6 miles, in less than four hours, giving us time to visit the curiosities of the place. Assisi is famous as the birth-place of St. Francis, founder of the order that bears his name, and as the sanctuary of early Italian art, inspired by the devotional fervor of the saint. The city Backwell dwelt at some length upon the laws of health, and the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in an artificial condition are bound to assist nature out of blackwell dwelt at some length upon the laws of health, and the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in an artificial condition are bound to assist nature out of blackwell dwelt at some length upon the laws of health, and the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in the saving the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in the pharmacy is confined to some few simple herbs, and professorships are not. But we who are living in the saving in spired by the devotional fervor of the saint. The city contains two churches worth visiting, especially the one belonging to the Order of Black Friers, "which sprung from the original foundation of St. Francis." Murray thinks no traveller should pass it by; our friends in Rome advised us by all means to visit it. So we set off for Assisi with high expectations. But we were doomed to vexation and disappointment. Our driver, soon after starting, gave his place to another, who had made us his fair promises. The horse proved to be a slow one. And, two miles from our starting place, to our dismay, a voke starting, gave his place to another, who had made us his famous pince of southurs at Komer-Lacon—the practice. The great pest coads in Italy are admirably balt. All of them are meaning, and there are small piles of briven stores lying along their sides, a law feet any and the same coarsely the stores of the surface of the same coarsely the stores of the surface of and perhaps too obtrusive for so remark. It was colder than any tomb I ever entered at it and returned to the court of the form

A PARTING SONG. We sing and part, and shall not meet Till leaves are brown beyeath our feet-If so the leaves we chance to tread, For haply they may fall, instead, In silence on our lowly head! Dead autumn leaves! that flutter do To bury all the graves in brown By what new stones are they The friends whose loving nan Are few, and we would keep t Yet now we part, as we have met,
In merry mood, with no regret—
Except that oft a merry mood
Soon leaves us pensive and subdued,
And sorrow fills our solitude.

What social hours we now recall!
We end them here, for these are all;
The night wanes late, the dews fall fast;
The gladdest hours are soonest past;
We stay, to lengthen out the last.

But soon the budding fruits grow ripe; And soon the blackbird blows his pipe, To end bis carols with his mate; 'Twill not be long—we only wait Till Summer shuts her garden-gate! Yet should we meet amid her bowers,
The roses shall make sweet the hours,
And wooing thrush, or brooding dove,
Whose nest is in the vines above,
Shall watch our friendship turn to love! The leaves grow golden with the sun; God's glory enters every one, And gilds it with a heavenly guise; So may we, while the Summer dies, Grow purer by its own pure skies!

THEODORE TILTON.

LECTURES BY A LADY-DOCTOR.

THREE lectures on physiological and medical science addressed to women, were delivered recently in London by Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. This circumstance gave a hymn; that those angels were singing, even as human an opportunity to such persons as were either curious,

body of water were very much larger, they would justly be accounted the grandest falls in the world. As it is, they are worth seeing, after having apent weeks at Niagara. At three leaps a stream of water, fifty or sixty feet across falls eight hundred—come have said of water aware of the almost magnetic parameter.

ments, he went to America some years since, taking his these expectations. endurance and perseverance. After many trials common

her studies; but a high interest in the vocation she had adopted sustained her in her earnest resolve to pioneer the way for an extended sphere of usefulness to womena sphere in which, under one form or another, they are

there allowed the called), I managed to keep my seat to the bottom, and then to the wagon about a mile off. I enjoyed my ride along the banks of the Nar, and through a beautiful orange grove, by a charming villa, occupied by Garoline, Princess of Wales. When I dismounted, I patted my donkey gratefully on his neck, and earnestly commended his caution and sure-footedness, and for his strength, so much greater than his size.

Our visit to the Falls consumed more time than we capected. We did not get back to Terni until after 5 o'clock. It was sixteen miles thence to Spoleto, where we had arranged to spend the night. Nevertheless, we determined to press forward. The road, though well made, was hilly, and we did not reach the city of Spoleto until so the called of the special with the motal and maternals all them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and freak there, it not totally unit, at least very inadequately prepared.

This brings us to the subject touched upon in the first them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and freak them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and freak them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and freak them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and freak them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and break them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and break them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and break them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only found them out; and if he be self-willed and break them, there is an end of his music instantly; all he brings only upon the future life of the child. And especially while

in England can only be answered by time and trial. If manifested on earth the everlasting music which is in heaven. Elizabeth Blackwell, we have no doubt on would be made ere long, and that on would be gained for the lady-profes-

There is one remark we will make in conclusion—that and took on himself the form of a slave, and was found in the power of intuition, characteristic of the feminine in- fashion as a man, that he might fulfil not his own will, but

tellect, is admirably calculated to assist in discovering the will of the Father who sent him. particular forms of disease, especially that class which in its symptoms.

accomplished lecturer; and so terminated a very interesting and certainly a very novel gathering, which, we all the heavenly host. doubt not, will afford subject for much earnest thought. Go home, then, ret - Chambers's Journal.

MUSIC.*

A SERMON BY REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY. "And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."—Luke ii. 13, 14.

words of that hymn meant, what peace on earth and good-will towards man meant, I have often told you To-day I want you, for once, to think of this: that it was beings sing.

divineness of law.

And therefore music is fit for heaven; therefore music the physical and moral faculties are in progress of deve- is a pattern and type of heaven, and of the everlasting think of asking his physicians to give him a taste of the

beir kind, according to the wisdom wherewith Christ the Year Round. Word of God created them, when he beheld all that he had made, and behold, it was very good.

And so can we, my friends, so can we. Some of us may not be able to make music with our voices; but we

can make it with our hearts, and join in the angels' song his day, if not with our lips, yet in our lives.

If thou fulfillest the law which God has given thee, the law of love and liberty, then thou makest music before

tr making sweeter harmony in the ears of the Lord Jesus thrist than psaltery, dulcimer and all kinds of music. If thon art living a righteous and a useful life, doing my duty orderly and cheerfully where God has put thee,

is a class of phenomena which, though not yet sufficiently is a class of phenomena which, though not yet sufficiently assured, may some day help us to an understanding of the boormal state of the brain. Any disturbance of the boormal state of the brain. Any disturbance of the boormal state of the brain. Any disturbance of the boormal state of the brain. The lecturer pointed out of acquiring or avoiding cartain habits of the world and all that therein is, and in gentled and physical health. Dr. the singular fact, that there are two joy over the new created earth, which God had made to the singular fact, that there are two then thou art making sweeter melody in the ears of the Lord Jesus Christ than if thou hadst the throat of a

For this is that mystery of which I spoke just now when

seem to pay them no more respect than they pay the guide one, upon which it stands. It is a fine une periodicals have been teeming with facts relative to the guide one, upon which it stands. It is a fine une periodicals have been teeming with facts relative to the guide one, upon which it stands. Then controlled the stands of God himself. The sanitary condition of the army; fashion yields her statistics more gradgingly; but monotony of the, vitiated air, to music in God. Not the music of voice or sound; a solitary almost ingregation of the stands. Then controlled the sanitary condition of the army; fashion yields her statistics more gradgingly; but monotony of the, vitiated air, to music in God. Not the music of voice or sound; a colored to the sanitary condition of the army; fashion yields her statistics more gradgingly; but monotony of the, vitiated air, to music in God. Not the music of voice or sound; a colored to the sanitary condition of the army; fashion yields her statistics more gradgingly; but monotony of the vitiated air, the music in God. Not the music in God.

more ignorant, unclean, and every way miserable, than they are with us; certainly so if you exclude in the comparison (as you fairly may) that perform of our population (as you fairly may) that perform of our population (as you fairly may) that perform of our population (as you fairly may) that perform of our population which is under the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood. In our country, the Protestam inhisters have ever been among the most active promoters of the education of all the people, many of them devoting them selves assidounsly to the work of instruction. But here, tit is stated by a high authority that in those parts of fally and in the special localities where the greatest number of priests have been employed as school teachers, there the write.

Then the squalid, filthy condition in which he laboring people live here cannot conduce to their moral health any more than their intellectual well-being. And so you find them ever ready, age, watching eagerly to do you any service for which they shall be well paid, but not willing to do you the slightest-know without compensation. Not you he cities are well-dressed persons beset con-

offered \$5,000 towards this object.

It is further proposed that there should be a professorship for instructing women generally in hygiene.

The medical movement in America is successfully progressing. Society there has accepted the fact as one which is full of the promise of increasing utility.

The question of whether the innovation will find favor in England can only be answered by time and trial. If manifested on earth, the everlasting music which is in

On Christmas day was fulfilled in time and space the everlasting harmony of God, when the Father sent the Son into the world, that the world through Him might sors. At present, the movement is an experiment. If be saved; and the Son refused not, neither shrank back public opinion might be tested by Dr. Blackwell's symthough he knew that sorrow, shame and death awaited pathizing audience, we should certainly pronounce a favor-him, but answered, "A body hast thou prepared me... I come to do thy will, O God I" and so emptied himself

On this day began that perfect melody of the Son's s connected with hysteria - often so subtle, so complicated life on earth; one song, one poem, as it were, of wise its symptoms.

After the conclusion of the course, Mr. Jameson, in the name of the ladies present, returned thanks to the ascended on high forever to make intercession for us with music sweeter than the song of angels and archangels, and

Go home, then, remembering how divine and holy a thing music is, and rejoice before the Lord this day with psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs (by which last 1 think the apostle means not merely church music—for that he calls psalms and hymns—but songs which have a good and wholesome spirit in them); and remembering, too, that music, like marriage, and all other beautiful things which God has given to man, is not to be taken in hand unadvisedly, lightly, or wantonly; but, even when it is most cheerful and joyful (as marriage is), reverently, You have been just singing Christmas hymns; and my text speaks of the first Christmas hymn. Now what the

THE KING OF NAPLES. THIS monarch died on the afternoon of Sunday last,

incur the fate of Charles X. My subjects do not want to think or reflect. Our family does not belong to this century; we are ancient and if we adopted modern notions, we should be ridiculous." Accordingly of the continuous of th Music has been called the speech of angels; I will go we should be ridiculous." Accordingly, after a few illusurther, and call it the speech of God himself; and I will, sory signs of lenity, displayed at the period of his accessions. with God's belp, show you a little what I mean this sion, Ferdinand commenced an era of political persecuhristmas day.

tions, proscriptions and executions. The infamous Del Music, I say, without words, is worderful and blessed;

Carretto, made chief of the police, was permitted to attach entivation; and in both these respects its appearance has been improving continually, even until now. Never base I seen a more picturesque country, nor one that gave more abundant evidences of agricultural wealth, than during our ride yesterday afternoon and to-day. The road over all the plains we have traversed has had on either side wide-spread fields, divided by rows of milberry trees, so trimmed as to give the most ample accommodation to the grape vinees that the spread out upon all their branches. The ground beneath was covered with a locurious growth of wheat, in many fields just putting forth the grain. Thus the same fields just putting forth the grain. Thus the same fields just putting forth the grain. Thus the same fields give the most important crops

A Collection of Valuable Documenta, by one of God's best gifts to man. But in singing you have expression of sympathy. Many of the persons present, has been improving continually, even until now. Never road over all the positive side and to the same and words. Singing all the moral instituted women to the possibility standing and to our feelings; and the priests. Between 1832 and 1847 saven between decorate of the condensation of the lambst unexampled difficulties one of God's best gifts to man. But in singing you have expression of sympathy. Many of the element and words. Singing all the moral instituted women to the possibility of the wonders together, music and words. Singing all the moral institute of the God's best gifts to man. But in singing you have expression of the Cod's best gifts to man. But in singing you have expression of the cond of the almost unexampled difficulties and words. Singing all the moral institute of the Hondard, and the priests. Between 1832 and 1847 saven been of the Nominally Free States.

By Jona Music, 1 say, without words, is worderful and blessed; the word sufficient to the more of the Cod's best gifts to man. But in singing you have expression of wireless of the cond of the lambst, and the priests. Between 1832 and 184 Two things I may make you understand-two things a constitution, and sent an army and fleet to join the family with him. He had hoped to reestablish his broken fortunes, but disappointments and early death frustrated as most of you know, there is melody in music when the His family of nine children were different sounds of the same tune follow each other, so as in the cause of liberation; the Admiral of the fleet, it is left without any other resources than those supplied by to give us pleasure; there is harmony in music when dif-endurance and perseverance. After many trials common ferent sounds, instead of following each other, come at the Austrians; and the constitution was employed as a trap
to entice men to free speech. A feline cunning pervaded
to entice men to free speech. A feline cunning pervaded
Shamah, in Pursuit of Freedom, to their position, two of the sisters conceived the idea of entering the medical profession. In 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell received her diploma from the President of the Medical College of the University of Geneva, in the Constitution was employed as a trap to entire, come at the to entire men to free speech. A feline cunning pervaded the acts of Ferdinand during the revolutionary period. But why do they please angels? and more still, why do they please He might then be seen kissing and offering cigars to the God? Why is there music in heaven? Consider St. State of New York.

In one of her lectures, Dr. Blackwell eloquently and feelingly described the privations, the difficulties, the calumnies, which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the prosecution of the providing which attended her during the providing which attends hem, whose number was ten thousand times ten thousand? ministration which followed the overthrow of representa-In this is a great mystery. I will try to explain what tive government. It was not mere imperfection, corruption, or occasional severity, but incessant, systematic, little of it I seem to see.

First. There is music in heaven, because in music deliberate violation by the executive of every law, human virtually more or less engaged already—but for which there is no self-will. Music goes on certain laws and and divine. The government, he told us, was "in bitter their education has left them, if not totally unfit, at least rules. Man did not make these laws of music, he has and cruel, as well as illegal, hostility to whatever in the only found them out; and if he be self-willed and break nation really lives and moves, and is the mainspring of

> reward for a new pleasure, it is a pity he did not first the physical and moral faculties are in progress of development is the mother's judicious care and direction necessary. Granted, the important function of woman as the guardian of childhood and youth. Now, let us for a moment imagine a person intrusted with a complicated and delicate piece of machinery, which must and indeed, can only be preserved by constant care and attention. Imagine that person to be ignorant of the principles of the construction of that machine; unobservant of its workings, its powers of application, its possible derangements. The physicial and of the everlasting life of heaven, and of the everlasting life of haven, and of the everlasting life of h Clitumnus, the god of the river that flows below, a river famous for more than two thousand years for the exceeding clearness and purity of its water. Byron celebrates it in his Childe Harold—
>
> "But thou, Clitumnus, in thy sweetest wave Of the most living crystal, was e'er The haunt of river nymph," &c.
>
> We admired, for a few minutes, the temple and the workings, its powers of application, its possible derange meats; unconscious that certain conditions are injurious, and often fatal to its organization; imagine, we repeat, and often fatal to its organization; imagine, we repeat, and often fatal to its organization; imagine, we repeat, and often fatal to its organization; imagine, we repeat, and often fatal to its organization; imagine, we repeat, and often fatal to its organization; imagine, we repeat, were neither voice nor sound in heaven. For wherever in the habit of receiving Gout in their houses, all their there is order and obedience, there is or rmony in the ears of Christ. Therefore those come to their rescue and drive out the new intruder, who introduces you to a variety of new sensations and new ideas which otherwise would be closed to you; and consequently enlarges your views of life. You have heard of The hand that made us is divine.
>
> And therefore it is that that noble Song of the Three Children calls upon sun and moon and stars of heaven, to bless the Lord, praise him, and magnify him forever; and not only upon them, but on the smallest things on earth; on mountains and hills, green herbs and springs, cattle and feathered fowl; they too, it says, can bless the Lord, down the will set on a few of his private pack of pitiless and feathered fowl; they too, it says, can bless the Lord, down the will set on a few of his private pack of pitiless and feathered fowl; they too, it says, can bless the Lord, down the will set on a few of his private pack of pitiless and feathered fowl; they too, it says, can bless the Lord, down the will set on a few of his private pack of pitiless. on mountains and hills, green herbs and springs, cattle and feathered fowl; they too, it says, can bless the Lord, and magnify him forever, And how? By fulfilling the law which God has given them; and by living each after ment! They were nothing to this."—Dickens's All the

A Boy's Knowledge of the Ten Commandments.-A small, ragged urchin, who gave the name of James Tierney, summoned to the Liverpool police-court on Tues-day a woman named Hannah M'Avoy for an assault. The uplainant, who was smaller in stature than the genera complainant, who was smaller in stature than the generality of lads of thirteen years of age, was mounted upon a seat and interrogated by the presiding magistrate (Mr. Heath) as to his knowledge of the value of an oath. "Now," my boy," said the worthy magistrate, "have you ever been taught God's holy commandments?" Boy "Yes, sir." Mr. Heath: "Well, what do they say about talliers the truth?" Boy "Lam the Lord thy God whe "Yes, sir." Mr. Heath: "Well, what do they say about telling the truth?" Boy: "I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage" (laughter). Mr. Heath (smiling): "I don't mean that commandment; do you know the ninth commandment?" Boy: "Thou shalt not forget thy neighbor's wife, thou shalt not forget thy neighbor's wife, thou shalt not forget thy neighbor's wife, thou shalt not forget thy neighbor's work is to mandment but one?" The lad appeared to be ignorant of the commandment to which his worship relerred, but upon some of the words being repeated to him he readily proceeded, "Thou shalt not bear false withese against thy neighbor." This was desired.

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